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Read the News
In the Sentinel Today.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Ask the parties who have worn the

PEARL WHITE SHIRT

What they think of them and you will find one and all telling the same story---"nothing better in the market;" they always fit, never rip, are always the same. You will pay $1.50 for a shirt not half as good, and the "PEARL" will only cost you $1.00.

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We do this to advertise our business to get you to come to our store, where you will always find the most complete line of footwear in the city, and at prices that defy competition. We handle no shoddy goods and only ask a trial.

We have what you want. We can fit you. Try us and see.

Arcade Shoe Store,

West Berry Street,

Open Evenings.

Watch The

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE CO'S,

Great Clearance Sale!

THIS WEEK.

Don't Miss it for if you do you will Miss a great chance of a life time to buy

Boots, Shoes and Slippers!

for a mere song. The best part of Our stock must now go.

Come and see for yourself.

Our entire stock must be sold or swept out.

Read some of the big drives we are offering.

Childs' rubbers, 10c.

Ladies' Oxford Walking Shoes, 50c.

Men's Velvet Slippers, 32c.

Boys' Rubber Gum, pure, 25c.

Ladies' Velvet Slippers, 35c.

Ladies' Working Shoes, 50c.

Ladies' Over Gaiters, 85c.

Men's Working Shoes 50c.

Ladies' Beaver Slippers, 23c.

Ladies' and Gent's Fine Shoes piled on our Bargain Tables at half their value at the

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE CO'S,

Monster Clearance Sale,

36 Calhoun Street.

Kime Karn, of Karn Bros'. meat market, severed the end of his thumb while carving meat yesterday.

Mrs. L. W. A Luckey, of Crown Point, Ind., is visiting her brother, Frank Stone, of East Wayne street

Mrs. Sarah Ziegler, of East Wayne street, has returned from Van Wert, Ohio, where she was visiting relatives.

Miss Kate Huber and Miss Flora Nix have returned to the city, after a month's visit with friends at Defiance, Ohio.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Men Leave Their Work—The Industries of England Paralyzed.

LONDON, March 12—The great coal strike began today. The Durham miners did not resume work, and the collieries of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, North Wales and other districts are idle. The miners of Scotland, South Wales and Northumberland are working quietly. In Durham the men to the number of 80,000 are out on a strike against a reduction of wages, but in all other districts the men have simply decided to take a week, fortnight, or even three weeks holiday in order to restrict the output of coal, thus insuring prices being kept up and the rate of wages maintained if not advanced

This movement on the part of the miners has caused the greatest disturbance in the British labor world and in the manufacturing centers that has been known since the American civil war, when so many hundreds of thousands of cotton operatives of Lancashire would have starved but for less charity. The most startling rumors are in circulation in this city. The fears of a coal famine are widespread. The stocks of coal in the great commercial centers are not large and colliery owners have for some time past declined to bind themselves to execute orders. A great many orders, indeed, have been refused and the price of coal has risen by leaps and bounds until it has reached a figure which it has not known since the memorable strike of the Northumberland Durham miners fifteen years ago.

Some factories will be compelled to cease work next week for want of fuel. A number of others will have to close in the week following if the miners determine to carry their experiment into a second week, and if it is prolonged into a third week the disturbance of British manufactures will be general and its effects so wide spread that scarcely any estimate can be formed of the terrific loss to the communities which must ensue. The whole situation is startling in the highest degree. Many political economists declare that the movement will result in driving a large portion of the work away from England into foreign lands. In nearly all the large towns the poor are among the greatest sufferers. Coal to them has almost doubled in price and as the bleak, cold days are still with them they feel the pinch most severely.

The miners outside of the Durham district claim that the present movement is not against a reduction of wages, but to prevent the reduction of wages at any time in the future. They are afraid that from the way the owners of collieries have been outbidding each other for the custom, especially of large corporations, a general reduction can not be far off, and they have adopted this method of raising prices.

Between 1886 and 1890, there has been a total increase in the production of British coal to the extent of 24,000,000 of tons. Within the same period there had been an advance of nearly 7,000,000 of tons in the quantity of coal exported. It was this situation which led to a conference of representatives of the Miners' Federation, at Manchester and the practically unanimous determination to stop work on the 12th of March. The conference represented 175,000 working miners belonging to one of the great trades unions which divide between the coal trade. The resolution became binding on all members of the miners' federation of Great Britain and Ireland to which the delegates at Manchester belonged, some 280,000 men, of whom 200,000 are "bottom workers," and the remainder employed at the "pit bank." From the moment that this determination was announced almost a panic has reigned in the coal trade and in every industry affected by the lack of a coal supply. The miners of Durham are holding enthusiastic meetings and have resolved that under no circumstances will they yield to the proposed reduction.

GOVERNOR GRAY.

He Decides to be a Candidate for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—Ex-Governor Gray today authorized a statement through one of his friends relating to the story that he had concluded to withdraw from the presidential race and become a candidate for another term as governor of Indiana. He positively says he is not a candidate for governor but is still in the race for president.

GOVERNOR CHASE HERE.

The Chief State Executive Arrives in the City this Afternoon.

This afternoon Ira J. Chase, governor of Indiana, arrived in the city from Indianapolis, and registered at the Wayne.

After dinner the distinguished visitor was driven to the institute for feeble minded youth, where he will be the guest of Supt John G Blake until his departure for Corrunna, DeKalb county, to deliver a church dedication address tomorrow

He will return to Fort Wayne Monday

IN THE ASYLUM.

Sarah Althea Terry Confined at Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Sarah Althea Terry was quietly transferred to the Stockton insane asylum yesterday, which best medical judges say will be her last home, as they predict her speedy death. A great change came over the unfortunate woman after the excitement in the court room. For the first time in weeks she was calm and apparently contented. She spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening playing the piano. She slept well and yesterday afternoon started for the asylum in good spirits as she imagined she was going again to court. She was attended only by "Mammy" Pleasant and another woman.

A MAMMOTH CONCERN.

Brewers Pool Their Interests and Form an Organization With a Capital Stock of $20,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Within forty-eight hours there will be incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, with a capitalization of $20,000,000, a concern under the title of the Chicago Brewing and Malting association which will pool under one general head the interests of twenty-eight of Chicago's biggest breweries. It is without doubt the most stupendous business scheme ever undertaken in Illinois, and with its formation will end the bitter war between the brewers, which has been waged here since last September. The pool embraces the twenty-eight breweries outside the English syndicate. The cut in the local price of beer from $6 to $4 per barrel last September has had such a depressing effect on brewing investments that a method of relief was sought

FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Program to Be Rendered at Library Hall on St. Patricks Night.

A musical entertainment and lecture will take place at Library hall on the night of St. Patricks day the 17th inst., the program for which has been arranged with special care. No pains have been spared to make it a big success. The musical part of the program is to be followed by a lecture on "Irish Topics" by the famous speaker and professor of the Selesianum, of Milwaukee, Rev. F. P Reilly. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will go to the "charity fund" of the St. Vincent de Paul society. The program in detail is as follows:

Overture, Reinecke's orchestra.

Song, "The Exile's Lament;" solos, Miss Claudia Donnelly; chorus, Misses M Buckley, M. Hedekin, J. Hedekin, K. O'Rourke, M Clark, E. Gribbens, R Casso, F. Clark, J. Manuel, V. Ohneck, N. Cody, M. O'Rourke, C. Welsh, M Hutzell, L. Summers, T. Reilly, B. Mannix, piano, Miss M. Trentman.

Instrumental—"The Flower Song," violin, Miss Ethel Hill; piano, Miss Etta Hill.

Selection—Reinecke's orchestra

Instrumental medley—Irish airs, guitars, Misses M. Clark, L. Caldwell, D Rich, N. Cody, B. Ellwood, G. Monahan, O. Fox, E. Hardesty, M. Rondot, P. Leugring, L. Fletcher, G Liggett, N. Fisher; mandolins, Misses M. Hedekin, E. Zollars, E. Gribbens, K. Baker, M. Tetmeyer, M. Muhler, violins, Misses J Hedekin, M. Chamberlain, E Hill, F. Dreier; Zither, Miss M. Trentman, autoharps, Misses H Mohr, C. Waterhouse, J. Muhler; banjo, Miss V Ohneck; harp, Miss R. Casso; piano, Miss W. Dougall.

Overture, Reinecke's orchestra.

Mandolins, Misses M. Hedekin, E. Gribbens, E. Zollars, J. Hedekin, K. Baker, guitars, Misses M. Clark, N. Cody, B. Ellwood, G. Monahan; harp, Miss R. Casso.

Song, "Love of the Shamrock," Miss M. Buckley; piano, Miss M. Hedekin.

Medley of patriotic airs Reinecke's orchestra.

Instrumental, "Forget Me Not"—Mandolins, Misses E. Gribbens, M. Hedekin, E. Zollars; violin, Miss J Hedekin; piano, Miss M. Trentman.

The Emmett quartte will render Moore's famous Irish anthem, "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," arranged expressly for this occasion.

NEW MEXICO.

The Committee Report Favorable on Taking Her in the Union.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The house committee on territories has authorized a favorable report on the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state, also a favorable report on the bill admitting Arizona to statehood.

WALL PAPER.

We beg to announce that our line of WALL PAPER for 1892 is now complete. We make no mistake when we say that in completeness (of every detail) and variety of styles, it is the best line we ever bought. It cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other house

In a friendly spirit of competition we would solicit a comparison of our line with that of others, leaving the verdict with you. Our prices of every grade are low. We make a specialty this season of our PRESSED GOODS, buying direct from the best manufactories.

We are prepared to quote extremely low prices on all goods. Call and see us.

KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun street.

Miss Lola Conover, assisted by Miss Fanny Kohn delightfully entertained the senior class of the high school last evening. Games, dancing and music, followed by an elegant luncheon, were the features of the evening. The Chloral club was present and rendered some popular songs. Those present were, Misses Hattie Dyche, Lena McElfatrick, Cora Conover, Helen Spencer, Rose Kohn, Emma McElfatrick, Fanny Conover, Kate Beebe, Laura Muirhead, Maude Lapes, Grace Conover, Daisy Reaber, Minnie Ortman, Messrs. John Daltman, Nathan Kohn, Walter Cook, Fred Kolleck, Frank Biddle, Ferd Urbahns, Charley King and Frank Conover.

INCREASES IN HORROR.

Two Hundred and Forty Persons Known to Have Perished in the Anderlues Mines.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—The Anderlues calamity increases in horror. The pit is now burning, and smoke and flames bar the searchers in their work of rescue. It is feared now not less than 240 miners have perished, including a large number of women, of whom there were a great many employed in the mine. The most touching scene at the pit mouth today was the spectacle of children weeping for their mothers who have been lost in the mine. Thousands continue to flock to Anderlues. It is proposed to turn water into the mine for the purpose of putting a stop to the conflagration.

"SAUL OF TARSUS."

Geo. R. Wendling Delivers a Grand Lecture at the City Y. M. C. A.

George R Wendling, the distinguished platform orator, delivered his lecture on "Saul of Tarsus" at the city Y M C A last evening to an audience that filled every seat in that auditorium.

He was introduced by Prof. N. R. Leonard, and from the moment the lecturer arose to commence his oration until he closed his hearers were held charmed by the brilliant eloquence with which he unfolded to them the grand character, the earnest Christian devotion, the wonderful genius and the matchless oratory of the greatest of Christ's apostles.

His purpose, he said in commencing, was to take the personality of the Apostle Paul out of the clouds which tradition and theology had thrown around it and paint him, not as a profound theologian, but as a bold hero whose devotion and Christian zeal did so much for the gospel of Christ in the first century of its existence. Hence his theme was "Saul of Tarsus," the greatest of heroes, an orator without a peer and the most wonderful man in all history.

He then took up the life of the apostle before his conversion to Christianity and followed it through his boyhood and student days, his persecution of Christians, his remarkable conversion and his apostilic work, bringing it up to the time when Paul gave up his life at Rome as a martyr to Christianity.

His great ability for the grand work in which he was engaged, the lecturer said, stands forth prominently. His peculiar fitness for his mission, his education and his courage made him a leader who had no equal. "If I were king of one half this earth," said Mr. Wendling, "and wanted a commander-in-chief for my armies, I would choose such a man as Paul for the position."

Mr. Wendling's lecture was one of the most interesting and eloquent ever delivered in this city and was heartily applauded throughout by the large audience present. He left this morning for Bluffton, where he lectures this evening, but he will return and spend Sunday in this city.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Ward Kemp has returned from Toledo, where she attended the wedding of her niece, Miss DeVilbiss, last Thursday.

Rev. B. A. Sutton, of the United Brethren church, who is in Kansas, writes friends in this city that his health is rapidly improving.

The morning papers were in error in locating Tax Collector Frank Brucker's birthday. Mr. Brucker's anniversary will occur on the 23d inst., and we may safely state that he has also passed the thirty-second mileston at least by a week or so.

Several Fort Wayne capitalists subscribed to the stock of the Zanesville Co-operative Dairy association, which has filed articles of incorporation in this county. The management consists of a board of five directors, those for the first six months being Joseph Seaman, J F. Keyser, G. G. Lonver, William Brindle and A. P. Houser

A grand concert was given in the Spencer opera house at Kendallville last evening under the auspices of Win Bash, of this city. The affair was a success in every particular. The talent was exclusively of this city, those participating being Mrs. Root, Misses Tyra Schioler, Mae Parker, Luella Higgins, Messrs. W. S. Bash, A. T. Lukens, Darwin Root Mrs. Zern and John Mohr, jr., were accompanists.

At the home of Dr. and Mrs. Allen DeVilbiss, 1911 Warren street, Toledo, a very pretty wedding took place Thursday evening, by which their daughter, Lida May, formerly of this city, and Mr. Frank Lincoln Gutchess were made man and wife. About sixty guests, composing the relatives and intimate friends, were present, and the house was tastily decorated with plants and blossoms. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock, Rev. E. W. Hunt, officiating. The bride and groom arrived in Fort Wayne last evening and will be guests of Thomas DeVilbiss. The young people have many friends in the city who will be pleased to greet them

INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Alexander Johnson, of the State Board of Charities, to Speak Here.

Alexander Johnson's free lecture in in the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday evening should be largely attended. Mr Johnson has made the subject of charities a life study

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Relief Union and is free. The object of this meeting is to secure the cooperation of the public in devising and carrying out better methods of relieving distress and preventing pauperism. The principal address will be made by Mr Alexander Johnson, secretary of the Indiana state board of charities, on the topic, "My Brother's Keeper." Short addresses will be made by Rev. J M Boggs and Judge R S. Taylor

WILL NOT SPREAD.

The Striking Indianapolis Machinists Will Endeavor to Confine the Strike to That City.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—The machinists' strike in the Indianapolis shop of the Pennsylvania system was yesterday endorsed by the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, which has been in session at the Grand hotel since Wednesday. The announcement was made last night to the local lodge at its room, No 33 South Illinois street, by Grand Master Machinist J J. Creamer, of Richmond, Va., and was received with rousing cheers.

Superintendent Darlington refused to hold a conference with the board, hence the indorsement of the strike. James O'Connell, a member of the board from Oil City, Pa., said this morning "The reserve fund of $25,000 has been appropriated for the support of the strike. No assessments will be made until that is exhausted. The boilermakers and blacksmiths, through their national organizations, have offered to give us every assistance, but they will not be asked to walk out until it is absolutely necessary. All of the railroad organizations, known as the Federated Train Service, have indorsed our opposition to the piecework system. If possible the strike will be confined to this city, but if necessary it will extend to every shop on the Pennsylvania lines from Altoona west to Chicago."

HE IS FOR CLEVELAND.

The Hon. George R. Wendling Speaks In No Unmistakable Terms.

The Hon. George R. Wendling, of Illinois, who lectured last evening at the city Y M. C. A., in discussing national politics with a reporter, said

"I am for Cleveland, despite the New York convention. I am an Illinoisan, and keep my vote and legal residence at my birthplace in Illinois, and I want to go on record as saying that it is unmanly, it is cowardly for the Illinois democracy to desert Cleveland, especially at the dictation of the thugs and rounders of Tammany hall. He is the bravest, truest, firmest political leader in America today. The people love him. The people trust him. Men of all parties have confidence in him. The great heart of the Illinois as well as the national democracy is for him. He can carry Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Connecticut and be elected without New York. Let Illinois head the procession of western states for Cleveland. Do not be afraid of David Hill. He is not going to court political damnation by letting New York go against Cleveland in November.

"Colonel Morrison and General Palmer and Adlai Stevenson are good presidential timber, but I am for Cleveland against my next door neighbor. If the Illinois convention instructs for anybody but Cleveland the convention will misrepresent the state, for the Illinois democracy by ten to one are for Grover Cleveland. It will thrill the country, awake the echoes from millions of democratic firesides, and help to swell the wave of democratic indignation against the insolent attempt of the Tammany tiger to dictate to the national democracy. Let the Illinois politician take a little rest just now. Let him stop trying to do something in the way of finesse; something unpressive, something profound. Let him stop the dark horse or favorite son nonsense, and let the Illinois democracy give vent to a free, bold and open expression of our deep affection and boundless faith in and for that peerless leader who incarnates the winning issue—tariff reform."

A Bicycle Riding School.

The A. B White Cycle company have leased from the Fort Wayne Rifles their armory in the White bank building to be used as a bicycle riding school for ladies and gentlemen. To those purchasing a machine private lessons will be given free of charge. Lessons will also be given to them who wish to learn, but do not own a machine. Price for single lesson, seventy-five cents, three lessons, $1.75.

The school will be open at any time from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Leave your order at the lesson room, 101 Calhoun street. Open evenings

Dr. James Corrie, Dentist in Baltimore, writes "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years, and I am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for cough, cold, etc." 25 cents

Pains in the back are frequently caused by a sudden wrenching of the spine. A few applications of Salvation Oil will give permanent relief.

SPREADS A RICH TREAT.

Col. Geary's Fine Attractions for Next Week.

Col Geary has prepared a brilliant bill of attractions for next week at the World's museum as will be seen by looking over his big advertisement which appears elsewhere in todays paper. The curio hall has noted and interesting features on both stages and in the theatre two splendid plays will be given—"Lottery of Life" the first three nights, and "Monte Cristo" the last three nights.

THE FIRST DUTY OF ALL.

"Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness"—The Services Tomorrow.

Beaver chapel, South Wayne mission, Rev E A Shanks will preach at 3.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30

Trinity English Lutheran church Morning service at 10.30, Sunday school at 2.30. No evening service

Regular services at the Church of God. Evening theme "Immortality of the Soul." All are cordially invited. Ernest H Shanks, pastor

Trinity M E church Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Praise service at 10 a. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. W R Wones, pastor

You and your friends are invited to the services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning and evening. Evening topic, "Heart Echoes."

Rev Jas McCrea, of Cascade, Iowa, will preach for the United Presbyterians in South Wayne hall. Sabbath school 10 a. m. Welcome to all

Young men come to the city Y. M C. A. at 4 o'clock, city time, Sunday afternoon. Good music and an interesting address by Rev Eldridge

There will be a ladies prayer service at the Baptist Tabernacle Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ladies reading this notice are kindly invited to attend

St. Paul M E. church Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by pastor, Rev. H. Bridge. Sunday school at 12 m. Epworth league service at 6.15 p. m.

A rich treat is in store for every attendant at Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow. Services at 10.45 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J Stuart Ainslie minister.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D D., pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m. Meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.

Young men you are most cordially invited to the gospel song service at 4 p. m., city time, at the city department Y. M. C. A. Rev. G. N. Eldridge will give an interesting address

Services will be held in the United Brethren church tomorrow at the usual hours. Dr. C. B. Stemen will preach in the morning and James Trythall will fill the pulpit in the evening.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A men's meeting at 3.30 p. m. Mr. A. D. Craig, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, will be glad to see a large number of railroad men present at this hour. Bible study at 3 o'clock.

Pastor W. F. Zander invites you to the Sunday evening services at Salem Reformed church. Being requested by his congregation, to deliver his evening sermons in English, he will begin to do so, tomorrow evening at 7.30 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock.

Trinity Episcopal church; Rev. A Seabrease, rector. Communion service 9:30 a. m., regular morning service 10.45 a. m.; Sunday school 2:30 p. m.; evening service 7:30. The brotherhood of St Andrew extend a cordial invitation to all friends and strangers to its services.

Pastor M. L. Blaney has returned from Findlay, Ohio, and will preach in his pulpit, at the Central Christian church, corner Harrison and Wayne streets, Sunday morning at 10.15 a. m. and in the evening at 7.30, subject, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

Pastor Northrop's program at the Tabernacle of the people: Baptism and sermon at 10.30; funeral service of Mrs. James Misner at 1:30, Sunday school at 2:30; ladies meeting at 3:30, 1,000 expected; young people's meeting at 6:30; services in auditorium at 7:30, after meeting at 8:30 in the lecture room. Come with us.

At the Second Presbyterian church, West Berry street, the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Theme, "The Rich Fool." Sabbath school at 12 m. Orchestra will furnish the music. At 7:30 p. m. a sacred concert will be given, the program of which appears elsewhere in this paper. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.

Christian church, corner Griffith and Jefferson streets—Services each evening at 7.30 Sunday morning, memorial services at 3 p. m. in honor of Mrs Rhinesmith, deceased, and Jacob Cassady, deceased. Addresses by S. F Swayne and M. E. Argo. Evangelist Updike's sermon this evening, "Grace and Law;" Sunday, 10.45 a. m., "Jacob's Well."

"The Advent of Christ. Why Delayed 4,000 Years After the Fall?" will be the morning theme at Simpson church. In the evening Dr. Driver will discuss "Insanity, Causes, Preventatives and Cures, or a Midnight Pilgrimage Through a Realm of Phantasm." At 3 p. m. another of those inspiring, soul-searching, John Wesley class meetings will be held. The readers of THE SENTINEL will be welcomed heartily.

A day of good things at Wayne street M. E. church. The pastor, G. N. Eldridge, will preach at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning theme, "The Two Sides of Christian Living." Evening theme "The Goodness of God to the Unsaved." Ten minutes with the children before the morning services. Class at 9.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m. Epworth league at 6.30 p. m. You are most cordially invited to attend all the above named services.

The services at Berry street M. E. church will be conducted by the Sunday school both morning and evening. It is intended to be a Sunday school rally and every member of the church and each one interested in the work are invited and expected. At 10.30 a. m. brief addresses will be made by the pastor, Rev. W. M. VanSlyke, and Miss Ella Wilhard, interspersed with excellent music. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. a literary and musical program by the Sunday school together with short talks. Young people's meeting at 6.30 p. m.

FREE SACRED CONCERT

The following excellent program will be rendered at the Second Presbyterian church, West Berry street, Sabbath evening, March 13, 1892, at 7.30 p. m.

Vocal Solo—"Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters" .... Miss Maud Graham.
Organ .... Selected. Miss Julia Wilson.
Remarks—"The Fire of sin." .... By the Pastor.
Hymn—"Stand Up for Jesus." .... By the Congregation.
Piano Solo .... Selected. Mrs. Charles McCulloch.
Orchestra Voluntary ....
Vocal Solo .... Selected. Mrs. Win Bash.
Violin Solo—"Meditation" (Ave Maria) .... Bach-Gounod. Miss Lillian Mathis.
Aftermath Chorus—"Nearer My God to Thee" .... E. O Excell
Hymn—"America" .... By the Congregation.

N. B.—Cut this program out and bring it to the service

Mr and Mrs. Darwin Root are likely to appear on the above program

MARGARET MATHER.

The First Appearance in Fort Wayne of This Great Actress.

The engagement of Margaret Mather at the Masonic Temple Tuesday evening next promises to be one of the most noteworthy and important, as well as pleasing events of the theatrical season. Miss Mather has never been seen in this city before and it was with great reluctance that Manager Levy agreed to play here, owing to the large expense attached to the organization and knowing that other places would guarantee the company a fair remuneration for their services, while it was a little skeptical if Fort Wayne would turn out as the attraction deserved. The date, however, was arranged by Manager Simonson giving a guarantee, and the plays scheduled will be the one act comedy "Nance Oldfield" and Knowles' three act piece, "The Love Chase," Mrs. Mather appearing in both plays, and while she does not and probably never will make her art secondary to mere matters of dress, it is probable that she has never had such an opportunity for a display in this line as she has in "Nance Oldfield," which is but one act long and gives her an opportunity to wear three handsome costumes, all of which come from the studio of Felix, of Paris.

REFINED MUSIC.

Mrs. Bishop and Miss Cook at the Temple Monday Evening.

Of Miss Cook, the pianist who is to appear with Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop at the Temple Monday evening none but the most favorable press notices have appeared. The following from the Toledo Commercial will be read with interest:

"At a recent musical entertainment given at the Leipzig Conservatory, upon the celebration of the birthday of its protector, King Albert, Miss Nellie Cook, of Toledo, appeared upon the program in the concluding piano solo, with selections from Bach, Mendelsshon, Bartholdy and Schuman. Old friends will rejoice in this recognition of a favorite artist, which gives her a place among the most brilliant pianists of the renowned conservatory."

The St. Louis Globe add their tribute to Mrs Bishop's well earned reputation in the following:

"Mrs. Johnstone Bishop, the cantatrice of the evening, was hailed with an outburst of applause, as she appeared for the second time this season before a St. Louis audience. Her voice is one great purity, and extreme firmness of tone, and her execution rich and brilliant."

The program is as follows:

a. Haesler .... Grande Gigue, D Minor
b. Bach .... Prelude and Fugue
c. Scarlatti .... Sonate, A Major
Miss Cook.
Dans .... Salve Regina
Mrs. Bishop.
a. Chopin .... Etude
b. Schumann .... Novelette
c. Schumann .... Bird as Prophet
d. Gounod-Raff .... Valse de Juliette
Miss Cook.
a. Cowen .... Snow Flakes
b. Grieg .... Hunter's Song
c. Ries .... Slumber Song
d. Bohm .... Thine
Mrs. Bishop.
a. Rubenstein .... Etude
b. Hollaender .... March in D Flat
Miss Cook
Gounod .... Jewel Song (Faust)
Mrs. Bishop.

Coming to the Front.

A year ago Jacobs and Conklin associated themselves with the Fort Wayne Music company corner of Calhoun street and Douglas avenue with a stock of pianos and organs that are rapidly taking the lead in this part of the country. They sell the celebrated Weber, acknowledged the finest and highest grade pianos of the age, next the famous Wheelock which never fail to please and delight purchasers, as they are simple, grand and hard to beat, also the Stuyvesant is the best piano ever offered to the public for the price. In the organ line they have the old reliable Packard, made by the Fort Wayne Organ company and it needs no comment. They cannot be beat. They have also secured the agency for the Chicago Cottage organ which they claim to be a first class instrument, making in all the strongest line of musical instruments in the city. This firm speak of their goods as they are and not misrepresent them. Fair dealing is their motto. It will be to your advantage to call on them for prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains in second hand pianos and organs at all times. Tuning and repairing a specialty. w&tf

Money Talks

And the National Cash Register is its mouthpiece. 12-22

GRIM DEATH.

Mrs. Joseph Miller Passes Away, After a Long Illness—Demise of Mrs. Sophia L. Martin.

Mrs. Joseph Miller, of 13 Nirdlinger avenue whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, died at 2 o'clock this morning. She was afflicted with Bright's disease. Deceased leaves a husband and three children, two boys and a girl, the youngest of whom is six years of age. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 8.45. Services at St. Paul's Catholic church at 9 o'clock

Mrs. Sophia L. Martin, wife of Diedrich Martin, died last evening of bronchitis, at the age of sixty eight years. Deceased was the wife of the janitor of Emanuel's Lutheran church and was the mother of Fred Wahrenberg, Mary and Henry Martin.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. A. Misner will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence and 1.30 p. m. from the First Baptist church

At Toledo, March 7, occurred the death of John D. Fuller, formerly of this city. Mr Fuller was thirty years old and leaves a wife and one child. The funeral took place in Forest cemetery, Toledo.

G. W. Lahr, of the business college, received a telegram last evening announcing the death of his sister, of la grippe, at Bippus, Ind. She was recently married and leaves a young husband.

The funeral of Lillian E., four year old child of Samuel C. Murphy, the Pennsylvania company's janitor, who died of bronchitis, was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon

The funeral of Georgia, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stouder, who died of bronchitis at 283 South Webster street, was held this afternoon

LOCAL LINES.

County Commissioner Stellhorn is sick.

Born to Mr. and Mrs James Ryan, of Pontiac street, a daughter

Mrs. C D. Gorham, who has been critically ill, is some better today

S. E. Morss, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, returned to the capital today.

Mrs. J. D Lewis, wife of the South Calhoun street druggist, has returned from Crestline

The Indianapolis Sentinel says. Miss Jennie Crighton, who has been visiting Miss Jessie Sweet, has returned to Fort Wayne

Today $3,000 was paid in this city on the life of J. J. Geake, just twenty-six days after death. It was insurance in the Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. J. F. Price and Master Albert Payne, of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. B. W. Skelton, of West Jefferson street.

Rev. John M Boggs, of the Third Presbyterian church, has been assisting Rev. Allen in a series of meetings at Decatur.

Miss Betty Adams, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who was the guest of Miss Bessie Baldwin, of West Berry street, has returned home.

There will be a meeting of the Relief Union at the Home, corner of Rockhill and Pritchard streets, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. J Brossard, of Cincinnati, and Mr. and Mrs Burger, of Van Wert, who came to attend the funeral of Mrs. William Brossard, have returned to their homes

Miss Mattie B. Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. A. Graham, is now completing her musical studies at the Conservatory of Music. The young lady possesses rare talent and her advancement is very rapid.

Henry J. Motherwell, a tinner, fell in a fit at the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets, last night. He was conveyed in the patrol wagon to his home, 73 West Third street.

William Yergens, Henry Muehlenbruck and William Miller, who were recently elected trustees of the Concordia Cemetery association, intend making considerable improvement in the grounds during the coming summer

The Zollinger Battery has received an invitation to attend a hop at Angola next Thursday evening. The affair is to be under the auspices of a new military company just formed at that place. A number of the Fort Wayne boys will attend

Mr Closs, representing the house of James Cunningham & Sons, hearse and carriage manufacturers, of Rochester, N Y., was in the city today. J. C. Peltier placed with him an order for a funeral car, adapted especially for country work

Dr. C H L Souder, of Rockwell City, Iowa, is in the city visiting his brother, County Clerk D. W. Souder. They will go to Bellevue, Ohio the latter part of next week to be present Saturday at the birthday anniversary of their father, George Souder, who will be seventy four years old on that day. Their brother, Rev Geo. H Souder, of Bellevue, will also be present at the birthday anniversary dinner

Thursday evening, at the home of Miss Celia Brannan, East Lewis street, a party was given by friends in her honor. The following were present Misses Grace Monahan Myrtle Barlow, Agnes Fry, Mary Sullivan, Kate Baker, Pearl Hadley, Julia O'Rourke, Frances Dalton Messrs Eugene Barry James O'Brien, F. G. Logan, J. Cummings, Sam Kelker, T. Hedekin, A McCarthy, A Kane Clem O'Rourke and George Ryan. Supper was served by A Ditton and Kit Smith.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

STATION MASTER MARCHAND, at the little village of Godarville not far from Charleroi, in Belgium, has been suspended from his official duties for a most remarkable irregularity in office. He and his wife own a goat which gives enough milk to satisfy most of the family's needs for milk. The goat has the peculiarity of allowing only Mme. Marchand to milk her, and whenever the station master approaches the goat kicks and bucks. A short time ago, Mme. Marchand went to market before breakfast. The station master was in haste to begin his duties of the day, and there was nothing in the house to eat. He approached the goat with a pail on his arm and the goat, as usual, began to kick and buck. In despair, he decided to masquerade as his wife and humbug the goat into being milked. He put on his wife's skirts, waist and bonnet, and returned to the shed. The goat was docile, and he began milking her. All his preparations, however, had required more time than he had realized, and before the pail was half full he was astonished by hearing the whistle of the first morning express, which it was his most important duty to meet. He dropped the pail, ran to the house, exchanged his wife's bonnet for his red and blue cap of office, and ran with flying skirts to the station platform. The sight of an individual with a full beard in flowing skirts and a station master's cap dazed everybody on the train, and gave the porters at the station the idea that Marchand had gone crazy. So a policeman was summoned and the station master was marched off to jail. To the railroad authorities at Charleroi, who began an investigation of his conduct, Marchand explained the responsibility of the obstreperous goat for his unprecedented performance. He was punished by temporary retirement from office.

PRESIDENT McLEOD, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about whom the whole country is talking since the consummation of the gigantic coal deal is, like many another American who has attained success and fame, a self-made man. During the early days of his career he was in very straitened circumstances. It is now related of him that before his connection with the railroad business he was the proprietor of a pottery in Texas, and that after a hard struggle for several years he was sold out by the sheriff. Then he went West with unbroken determination to "make his fortune," if possible. About this time Alexander Bryden, of Pittston, Penn., a mine boss, was travelling in Colorado with a view to investigate coal lands there and form a company to operate them if practicable. In a small town he met McLeod, who was financially "flat on his back," with no prospect of bettering his condition. He appealed to Bryden for enough money to pay his fare East again, and his appeal met with a generous response. As he took the money, McLeod said: "Bryden, I'll be in a position some day to return this kindness, and I won't forget you." He was true to his word. When the now great railroad king was placed in charge of the Philadelphia and Reading interests one of his earliest acts was to send for Bryden, who had returned to Pittston, and offer him the superintendency of the company's Schuylkill anthracite industries, one of the most responsible positions in the corporation's business, and most coveted because of the fat salary attached to it. Bryden accepted, took the reins for a year, but found that the duties were telling on his health, and resigned and returned to his old place at Pittston. It is needless to say that Mr. Bryden takes the keenest interest in Mr. McLeod's latest and greatest scheme, and that he hopes for his friend's complete success.

MRS. TARSNEY, wife of Congressman Tarsney, has had quite an experience with cyclones. Her remembrances of them are so vivid that whenever she sees a threatening sky she becomes nervous. "I have been through two," she says, "and in one had a terrible fright. Word reached me that the school-house had been blown down and the children killed. My little son was at school, and to my ideas just then there was only one school house in Kansas City. I started out. No cars were running and everything seemed ruined. I found my boy's school had been dismissed and he had started for home just as the cyclone came. Then I was more than ever scared. I set half a dozen policemen hunting for him and went towards the wrecked school-house riding in a mule car that had finally found the track. Every child they brought out from the ruins was mine, but still he didn't appear, and after setting more policemen on the hunt, I started home, more dead than alive. When nearly there I looked ahead, hoping to see him playing somewhere. There the little fellow was, trudging along whistling and with his hands in his pockets. When he looked across the road and saw me he simply shouted, 'Mamma, is dinner ready?' The revulsion of feeling was a never-to-be-forgotten sensation. A next-door neighbor told me afterwards that she and a number of other women were in the car when the cyclone struck them and they were greatly terrified, when my little boy piped out above the disturbance, 'What yer 'fraid of? Don't be scared. God's here,' and kept it up till they became quiet. But I hope I shall never see another cyclone.'"

THERE must be a particularly hot spot in the earth under Wheeling, W. Va. It is hoped to sink the well now being driven there at least a mile. The well is a little less than five inches in diameter. Its peculiarity is that no vein of water has been tapped, and being perfectly dry, scientific men have an unexampled opportunity to conduct their investigations. The temperature is being taken at various depths. At a depth of 1,350 feet the temperature is 68 degrees, at 2,375 feet, 73 degrees; at 3,375 feet, 92 degrees, at 4,375 feet, 108 degrees, and at 4,462 feet it is 111 degrees. Thus the temperature is increasing faster and faster the deeper the boring. For instance, the increase in the 1,000 feet from 2,375 feet to 3,375 feet is about 13 degrees, while the increase in the next 1,100 feet is more than 16 degrees. If the heat goes on increasing in similar progression, a depth will be reached before long where every solid substance will be melted. That, however, will be no indication that the same state of things exists everywhere under the earth's crust, for wells driven in other parts of the world have shown very different rates in the increase of heat.

LUCY McCRARY, a young girl of eighteen, living in Lincoln County, W. Va., noted as a moonshiner, has added to her already romantic career by eloping with James Adkins. The two met and the young woman, who is masculine in many respects, proposed the elopement. They rode across the country to Milton where they took the Chesapeake and Ohio for Ironton, Ohio, where they were married. They returned home, Lucy appearing very proud of her husband, who is the more effeminate of the two. Lucy's career as a moonshiner has given her fame. She is now under $1,000 bonds to appear before the United States Court to answer the charge of illicit selling. Her plan was a unique one. Her sales were made principally to the workmen on the Norfolk and Western extension. She had a clever little pony, two pistols and a revolver. For more than a year she evaded the officers who were after her. She knew every foot in the country and had friends along them all. Whenever the officers were in pursuit she would be notified and either escape upon her fleet pony or was shielded by her friends. Finally she was surprised, and the officers being too many for her, she surrendered.

THE police of San Francisco in their war upon the Highbinders and other criminal Chinese societies have found it necessary to invade the secret Joss-house. The murder of one Chney Sue Yee, a Chinese doctor, was recently traced to the Chun Lang San Tong Society, and as a means to securing evidence it was decided to break up the meeting-place of the "Council" of the Society. This the police learned was in an old building in the neighborhood of the office where the doctor had been shot down as he sat working at his desk. A squad of police surrounded the place, and ten of them broke into it with axes and sledges. Within a temple of Joss was a sovereel, furnished and embellished after the Celestial fashion. The policemen with their axes hewed down the god, split the heavy mahogany tables, laid low idols in the niches, and knocked to pieces the metal vessels and other paraphernalia of the society. Nothing was left intact but an iron safe containing the records of the society, which was carried off.

A QUAINT practice still exists (or did exist two years ago) at the bishop of London's palace at Fulham; and this consisted in what appears to be a time-honored custom of rousing up the episcopal domestics by means of a long pole. At Fulham the palace lodge keeper has a regular early morning duty to perform in knocking up certain of the servants at successive hours, beginning at about half past five. The pole he uses is not employed, however, like the old church "rousing-staves," which were used in churches directly upon the persons of inattentive or dozing members of the congregation to bring them to a proper sense of their position. The venerable man is provided with a slender rod some fifteen feet in length, and with this he raps on the antique casements of the servants' bedrooms in the quadrangle within the massive wooden gates of the large western archway, and he continues his attentions until the sleeper gives a more or less grateful answer in reply.

ONE of the long-sought inventions is now reported to have been realized, namely, a machine by which sisal hemp is rendered suitable for commercial purposes, and this without the disproportionate expense which has usually characterized contrivances for this purpose. The object of the machine—that of working out in good condition the fiber from the plant—is said to be satisfactorily realized in its make-up and action to a degree only partially attained heretofore, thus, it is stated, some English-made machines have been in use in San Domingo, in the Bahamas and at other points, but owing to the fact of their cutting the fiber when operating, their employment has proved undesirable. This new machine is an American invention and one of its important advantages is that, when the fiber leaves it, it is ready for the market except drying.

THE most widely known of all the "Royal dogs" of the present day is Black, the pet dog of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis. Black is a sportsman's dog of no very aristocratic breed, but of the race of mongrels which the fishermen in the south of France take out to sea. His record is not only a common fisherman, but as a "fisher of men," for he has saved no less than six persons from a watery grave. Some three or four years ago the Grand Duke Alexis was staying at Biarritz. One stormy day a barge was just being wrecked, and he saw a dog dashing with angry growls and barks into the water, and bringing to land, one by one, three drowning men. The Grand Duke approached to caress the dog, and the animal's master then offered Black to him, refusing to accept any payment.

A THRILLING story comes from St. Johns, New Foundland, of the rescue of the crew of the Prince Edward Island schooner Avenger. She was driven on the rocks twenty miles from St. Johns in a blinding snow storm. While she was pounding to pieces the boat was launched and immediately swamped. Murdock Mills volunteered to swim ashore with a lifeline. He was carried ashore on a big wave, but could not land, the coast being so precipitous. He was drawn back on board the vessel, where he rested an hour, and then tried again and successfully. He drew himself up from one point of rock to another until he reached a place where he could fasten a line. Then he drew ashore a larger line, by means of which the captain and crew all got safely to shore.

THE Empress of Germany is in the habit of writing, for a few minutes daily, in her diary. Nobody ever sees the contents of the diary, not even the emperor. At the close of the year a new diary is opened, and the old one, which has a locked clasp, is consigned to the iron safe containing her majesty's domestic jewelry, as she calls it, meaning the gems she is in the habit of wearing when state ceremony does not require her to deck herself with the public jewels of her exalted station. The same key serves for all the diaries, and the empress usually carries it attached to a chatelain at her waist. As her majesty is a keen observer of men and things, it is probable that the diaries record many curious impressions and some weighty secrets.

MR. E. PHELPS, of Shreveport, La., is a regular customer of a well-known St. Louis shoe merchant. His orders vary in some details, but never in the size of shoes. To an ordinary St. Louisian the sizes between 12 and 17 are unknown. They are never seen in the show windows, and no citizen ventures on the street with shoes of this calibre. But a colony of colored people in Shreveport would put themselves in agony to wear a shoe smaller than No. 12, and they labor under no inconvenience whatever when their feet are ensconced in shoes No. 17. The last order called for a dozen, and it was filled from a special department established for this grade.

JAMES McCARTY of Gaskill township, one of the most unique characters of Jefferson county, Penn., perhaps of the State, died on a recent Friday, aged 73 years. His death was caused by overheating himself dancing in the open air, for, old as he was, McCarty could still keep step to a tune in a very lively fashion. He would often play the violin and dance to the music for half an hour at a time, greatly to the amusement of the onlookers. For years his occupation has been hunting. Up to the time of his last illness he was remarkably active.

HERE'S a nugget for the superstitious. On the night of the crisis of the recent illness of the young English Prince the great clock of Westminster struck thirteen at midnight, according to the testimony of a number of members of a political club in session near the House of Commons. The fatal inference is happily frustrated, however, by simple fact. It was Prince George of Wales and not Prince Albert who was critically ill at the time and Prince George got well.

ONE day recently a clerk in a Dixon grocery store emptied some sour wine into a pan and thoughtlessly placed it near a coop filled with ducks. They made short work of the pan's contents, and in a few minutes every duck in the coop was under the influence of a "drunk" jag. They reeled and staggered like drunken men and did not recover from the effects of the potation for several hours.

Mark Twain's Pipes and Tobacco.

Jerome K. Jerome tells of a very characteristic chat he had with Mark Twain in London recently, on the subject of the humorist's greatest fad—pipe-smoking:

Every one who knows Mark Twain knows that the pipe and he are simply inseparable. He generally smokes a granulated tobacco which he keeps in a long check bag made of silk and rubber. When he has finished smoking, he knocks the residue from the bowl of the pipe, takes out the stem, places it in his vest pocket, like a pencil or a stylographic pen and throws the bowl into the bag containing the granulated tobacco. When he wishes to smoke again which is usually five minutes later he takes out the bowl, which is now filled with tobacco, inserts the stem and strikes a light. Noticing that his pipe was very aged and black, and knowing that he was about to go to France, where corn cob pipes are not, Jerome asked him if he had brought a supply of pipes with him.

"Oh, no," the humorist answered, "I never smoke a new corn cob pipe. A new pipe irritates the throat. No corn cob pipe is fit for anything until it has been used at least a fortnight."

"How do you manage then?" Jerome asked. "Do you follow the example of the man with the tight boots—wear them a couple of weeks before they can be put on?"

"No," said Mark Twain, "I always hire a cheap man—a man who doesn't amount to much, anyhow—who would be as well—or better—dead, and let him break in the pipe for me. I get him to smoke the pipe for a couple of weeks, then put in a new stem and continue operations as long as the pipe holds together."

Mark Twain brought into France with him a huge package of boxes of cigars and tobacco which he took personal charge of. When he placed it on the deck of the steamer crossing the English Channel, while he lit a fresh cigar, he put his foot on this package so as to be sure of its safety. He didn't appear to care what became of the rest of the luggage, so long as the tobacco was safe.

"Going to smuggle that in?" asked Jerome.

"No, sir. I'm the only man on board this steamer who has any tobacco. I will say to the customs officer: 'Tax me what you like, but don't meddle with the tobacco.' They don't know what tobacco is in France."—[The Epoch.

China's Universal Pig.

In China $5 a month is a fair support for a family. That is about what the average workman earns. However, this income is added to in certain small ways. First is the universal pig, which is the popular domestic animal. He, or rather she, sleeps in the vestibule and, when the house is too small to possess this luxury, in this living room. The pig recognizes her name and displays in her intelligence the interested results of centuries of training. She litters twice a year. Of her offspring, the males are fattened and sent to the market and the females are sold or kept for breeding purposes. The pig is fed at every meal of the family; the rest of the day it forages for itself in the streets, fields, drains and on the beach. At low tide hundreds are often seen devouring seaweed, dead fish and the flotsam and jetsam of the sea. The wife and children gather driftwood, edible sea moss, sea fungus and seaweed, small shellfish the size of a pea or bean, mushrooms and tree mushrooms, aromatic leaves for flavoring purposes, dead branches, dry leaves, dead grass and grass roots, cow dung and animal droppings. What they do not care to use they sell for a few copper cash or barter with neighbors and tradesmen for rice and vegetables. In this manner a woman and several children will provide all the food for a family and leave a small surplus for a rainy day. Children four years of age will hunt up the pig when he is lost, lead the water buffalo or tend a herd of sheep with almost the same success as a grown man. They work in the garden, bring water from the wells, destroy locusts, caterpillars and slugs, pull out the weeds, and in every way show themselves excellent horticulturists in miniature.—[Washington Star.

A Plague of Mice.

There is a veritable mice plague on the Scottish borders, which has done immense damage to pasturage. The herbage has been totally destroyed, not a vestige of green having been left. There is consequently no alternative but to remove the greater number of the sheep and find food for them elsewhere. It is believed that at least two-thirds of the sheep on the affected farms will have to be removed. Farmers unanimously attribute the plague to the destruction by gamekeepers of the weasel, hawk, owl, magpie, and other natural enemies of mice, and the fact that tenants are prevented from burning rough pasture in spring. Apropos of this mice pest, Francis Russel, who for many years was sheriff substitute of Roxburghshire, mentions an extraordinary instance of the increase of mice which occurred a few years ago in the new plantation made by order of the Crown in Dean Forest, Gloucester, and in the New Forest, Hants. Various plans were devised for the destruction of the mice—traps were set, poison laid, and cats turned out—but nothing appeared to reduce their numbers. It was at last suggested that holes should be dug, into which mice might be enticed, and so accomplish their destruction. Holes were accordingly made, about twenty yards apart, and in the proportion of about twelve per acre. These holes were from eighteen inches to twenty inches in depth, and two feet one way by one a half the other, and were much wider at the bottom, so that the vermin when once in could not easily get out again. In three or four months at least thirty thousand mice were caught in this way, and considering that large numbers were killed in traps, by poison and by animals and birds of prey, it was computed that the destruction of mice in the two forests would probably amount to two hundred thousand.—New York Advertiser.

Kerosene for Dandruff.

The best thing to clear dandruff from the hair is kerosene. Of course, if it is used, it ought to be scented, and that can be done. I made what little I own on that discovery. It was when I was running a little shop in one of the interior towns. By mistake I put some on a man's hair one day, and he came back to tell me that it acted like a charm. He did not know what it was, and I did not tell him. He said that he wanted some more of it and I gave it to him. Then I bought several gallons of it, scented it, put it in bottles, gave it some high sounding name and people bought it by the dozen bottles. The demand was so great that I was afraid the grocer in the town would get on to me and I sent to Chicago and bought a barrel of it. I sold every drop of it for the hair. I got my start in that way, and that is why I am now in business in the city.—[Chicago Tribune.

Girdle belts of seal leather and kid are studded with steel.

BLACKBOARD WORK.

SIMPLE DRAWINGS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE.

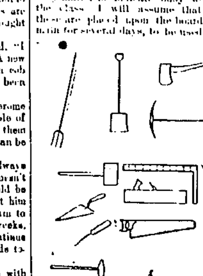
Prof. Stearns Condemns Language Lessons—Care of the School Grounds—Why the Teacher Should Be Early—The School Bell—Educational Notes and News.

Busy Work from Blackboard.

The teacher is frequently at her wits' end to know what to do for pictures to place before the whole school. It takes too long to draw such pictures upon the blackboard as she wishes to see there. Her standard is for elaborate work. The fact is that for busy work the simpler the drawings the better.

The foundation idea is to have the thought of the child stimulated by not seeing all the details. He will think better from simple line figures than from perspective drawing. Here, for instance, are a few of the simplest of three hundred line drawings by D. R. Augsburg in Preparing to Read.

The teacher can place any of these she chooses upon the board with a few strokes of the crayon. It is then an easy matter to indicate busy work for the class. I will assume that all of these are placed upon the board to remain for several days, to be used as occasion may offer. The probability is, however, that she will not place more than two or three upon the board at a time, but there is some advantage in having more there.



How many tools are there here?

Tell what two have teeth, and tell for what each is used.

Which one has tines? What can be done with it?

How many teeth on four such rakes as this, 6? 7? 8? 9? 11? 12?

Tell all the things that they hoe with the hoe?

Tell all about a spade and the things done with it.

How many of these tools are for use in the garden? Tell what they do with each.

How many of these tools are used upon wood? Tell how they are used.

Draw the thing that will make wood smooth.

Draw the thing that will pull out a nail.

Draw the thing that will make a board shorter.

Draw the thing that will split wood.

Draw the thing that will drive nails.

Some Mistakes.

It is a mistake to talk too loud in the school-room. A quiet voice is more effective in governing.

It is a mistake to talk too much about order. It is disorder in the teacher that generates disorder among the pupils.

It is a mistake to give more than one direction at a time. It confuses the pupil and results in omissions of duty.

It is a mistake to make too many signals to begin or stop work. Tell clearly what is to be done. Some teachers use the word "work," and the directions are instantly followed.

It is a mistake to be out of sorts with the whole school because one pupil has caused the teacher displeasure.

It is a mistake to have a favorite, and equally so to nag one pupil continually.

The School Grounds.

Every school officer, every parent, and every child should feel a peculiar interest in beautifying and preserving the school grounds and the school buildings.

The teacher is the natural leader in this as in all other educational work in the community. He consults, plans and directs. He enlists pupils, patrons and parents. He studies the plans of his predecessors, modifies and perfects them. Here is one of the innumerable arguments in favor of retaining the same teacher for many years.

Each child is a protector as well as a constructor. The work, for the most part, will be done by the pupils. Each one should be trained to plant and protect every shrub and flower. Thus our American youth can be educated to respect public property and public grounds. The vandalism that begins with cutting and marring the school shrubbery will disappear.

Glad memory. The joy of childhood gladdens all the after life. It is a joy to children to decorate, and preserve, and enjoy beautiful school grounds. Millions will recall those days as the one green, glowing oasis in a long life.—American Journal of Education.

Are Language Lessons a Failure?

J. W. Stearns, Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in the Wisconsin University, condemns them in the following vigorous editorial:

The serious weakness resulting from the trivial language lessons in the schools begins to be painfully apparent. Teachers do not know what is correct usage in English. They cannot use the pronouns correctly, or the irregular verbs, or escape gross errors in construction, and this because they have no critical instrument by which to test and judge of expressions. This is the legitimate result of the foolish crusade against technical grammar. We must cease to listen to cranks and restore grammar to its proper place in the schools, if we do not wish to be tried and mortified constantly by gross errors of speech on the part of both teachers and pupils. Technical grammar is a critical instrument to aid one in determining what is correct in expression and in interpreting the language of others. It is further of great value as a drill in analytical thinking. Grammar—vigorous, critical, practical grammatical work—is greatly needed, to give the pupil the most useful canons of grammatical criticism by which to guide and steady his own use, together with a complete grasp of the general elements of a sentence, so that he can quickly detect important structural relation, and use them in determining the sense of a passage. Of this kind of grammatical work there is great need in our schools.

Why the Teacher Should Be Early.

A teacher should be at the school house early every day for the following, among many reasons adduced.

1. To set an example. As the teacher, so will the pupils learn to be.

2. To prevent damage. Children arriving at the school house early get to playing in and about the room, and very frequently do unintentional damage.

3. To see that all is right. There are many little things to be "put to rights" or arranged before school opens.

4. To secure ventilation. The house, shut up from the time the school closed the day before, is unhealthful, and should be opened and fully aired in season to be warmed and closed at school time.

5. To greet pupils. Children kindly and cordially greeted on arriving at the school house are far less inclined to torment the teacher through the day.

6. To administer discipline. A kind greeting and a kind word of discipline spoken to one who has been careless or misbehaved the day before when he can be thus approached alone is far more effectual than detention at night or punishment in the presence of the school.

7. To help those needing assistance. During the school but little personal assistance can be given. If an industrious pupil thinks he can be helped in some difficult point if at the school house before school time, he will appreciate and avail himself of the opportunity.

8. To win the love of the pupils. Kind greeting, kind words, kind assistance will win the love of the pupils, whether they are themselves the recipients, or see it given to others.—School Bulletin.

What the School Bell Says.

It is wonderful what unlike things
The school bell says to the boys, when it rings!

For instance, the lazy lad, who drags along
On his way to school, hears this sort of song:

Oh—so—hum!
Why did I come—
study till four
Books are a bore!
O how I wish
I could run off and fish!
See! there's the brook,
Here's line and hook.
What's that you say?
Hurry up, eh?
Oh—hum—ho!
S'pose I must go
study till four.
Books are a bore!

Then the boy who loves to be faithful and true,
Who does what his parents think best he should do,
Comes bravely along with satchel and books,
The breeze in his whistle the sun in his looks,
And these are the thoughts that well up like a song,
As he hears the old bell with its faithful ding-dong.

Cling, clang, cling.
I'm so glad I could sing!
Heaven so blue,
Duty to do;
Birds in the air,
Everything fair.
Even a boy
Finds study a joy;
When my work's done
I'm ready for fun.
Keener my play
For the tasks of the day.
Cling, clang, cling—
I'm so glad I could sing!

These are the songs which the two boys heard,
When the school-bell was ringing, word for word.
Which, do you think, was the truer song?
Which do you hear, as you're trudging along?
Don't be a laggard!—far better, I say,
To work when you work, and play when you play!
American Teacher.

Educational Intelligence.

BETHANY COLLEGE already has an enrollment of 165 students.

WILLIAM ASTOR has promised $1,000,000 to endow a negro university at Oklahoma.

THE Italian government has ordered English to be added to the courses of all its colleges.

THE average cost per pupil in the Boston public schools during the past twelve months has been $24.54.

AN examination in gymnastics is now required of Johns Hopkins undergraduates before a degree is conferred.

MILWAUKEE maintains, as a part of its public school system, a cooking-school at an expense of $1,400 a year.

THE library of the late Prof. Guyot has just been presented to Princeton College. The collection is very valuable.

PROF. SAMPSON, of the Iowa State University, has been added to the faculty of Leland Standford University of California.

AMERICAN colleges derive about two-fifths of their income from students, while English universities only one-tenth from the same source.

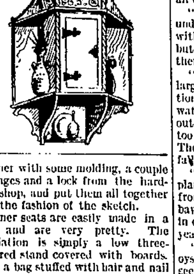
THE oldest student at Harvard is in the Graduate School. He is 77 years old, graduated from Yale in 1831, and is now at Harvard especially to hear lectures on Dante and Italian art.

IT is announced that Mr. Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City, Mo., has sent a check for $25,000, to be used for any purpose to be designated by the faculty of Center College in Kentucky. Mr. Swope is a graduate of this college, and acknowledges some of the benefit which he received in this institution by this generous gift.

THE AMATEUR CARPENTER.

Bits of Furniture Which May Easily Be Made at Home.

A very pretty piece of wall furniture may be made by an amateur carpenter—a thing which is clock, cupboard and shelves for bric-a-brac combined, says the New York Tribune. Buy one of the round kitchen clocks which can be bought at any house-furnishing place, and some small turned pillars from the joiners,



together with some molding, a couple of hinges and a lock from the hardware shop, and put them all together after the fashion of the sketch.

Corner seats are easily made in a room and are very pretty. The foundation is simply a low three-cornered stand covered with boards. Make a bag stuffed with hair and nail it on the frame. Cover this with a pretty furniture chintz and finish with a flounce of the same. Two long, thick cushions form the back.

Human Relics of Pompeii.

In the museum at Pompeii are preserved the most horrid and pathetic relics of the last days of the ill-fated city. Early in 1863 the workmen who were helping to unearth an immense palace struck into a cavity in the lava, the nature of which, of course, was a mystery. Without breaking further into it, they poured plaster of paris down the crevices that were already opened, and as soon as the plaster had hardened the crust of lava was carefully removed, and lo! the form of a human being in his last struggles was revealed! The outlines and form of the person were perfectly preserved, showing plainly that he had been buried in boiling lava, which had hardened about him. The intervening 1,800 years, and the heat of the lava besides, had reduced the body to a handful of dust, but the lava had left a cast natural as life.

Since that time several bodies have been reproduced—one of them with the features so perfectly preserved as to show the expression of the face. In some of the plaster casts parts of the skeletons are imbedded. Two female casts which are clasped in each other's arms, have been called "The Mother and Daughter." Persons who have seen this group say that there is nothing in all Pompeii more touching than the utter despair depicted upon the face of the "mother."

A WAGON ROAD INTO ALASKA.

A Project Calculated to Vastly Benefit Our Distant Territory.

Along the upper Yukon River, just before it crosses the boundary into Alaska are the placer gold diggings of Forty Mile Creek, where several hundred American and other miners are reaping a fair return in gold for their labor. It is difficult to reach this region with supplies. The miners narrowly escaped starvation recently owing to the wreck of the little vessel which was carrying food to them up the Yukon River. There is every prospect that in our own territory mining and perhaps some other paying industries can be carried on at a good profit when better facilities for reaching Eastern Alaska are provided. This is one of the great needs of the country.

The Alaskan people are now urging the construction of a wagon road from the coast to the western headwaters of the Yukon, where the river can be used by small craft to prosecute the journey further into the interior. Last Summer Mr. E. J. Glave took pack horses into the interior for the first time, and demonstrated that a wagon road is wholly practicable. At present the only means of transportation is by Indian packers, who carry baggage from the head of Taya Inlet through Taya Pass and down to the Pelly-Yukon River. They are a very unsatisfactory means of transportation, as William Ogilvie, the Canadian surveyor, found in 1887, when he started on his notable exploring trip in the Yukon and Mackenzie River basins. He secured a number of Indians to carry his baggage to the summit of the pass, but only four or five could be induced to go any further, though he was willing to pay them well. Capt. Moore, whom he met on this journey, said it would be easy to build a wagon road. Glave says the same thing, and the Alaska newspapers are demanding the construction of such a road.

The distance to the upper lakes of the Yukon is not more than thirty-five or forty miles, and when once the water is reached transportation by boat is feasible. Were a trail of pack-horses, or better still, a wagon road constructed, there would be a great rush to the Yukon mines, and hundreds of thousands of dollars would be taken out each year.

Were the road to run from Chilkoot, it would pass through Canadian territory, as the American strip of land there runs back only thirty nautical miles from the sea. The route would lie through this American strip, across the corner of Canada's possessions and into Alaska again. The Sitkan, the Juneau Mining Record, and the people of Alaska generally are much in earnest about the matter, and the Delegate they send to Congress this winter will urge an appropriation for the work. An effort will also be made to secure Canada's consent to the passage of the road through its territory.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine

Oysters on Trees.

The other day I heard somebody speak of "oysters hanging upon the branches of trees on the borders of the Chesapeake Bay."

"That sounds like a fairy tale," thought I to myself.

I determined to investigate. So I said:

"I always supposed that oysters grew under water. I never knew they in clusters on tree branches like apples. Curious sort of oysters those must be which grow on trees along the banks of the Chesapeake!"

"Chesapeake Bay has the finest kind of oysters," said the Talking Man. "The reason they are sometimes found growing on tree branches is this: The spawn of the oyster floats about in the water, tossed by wind and waves. It has the quality of attaching itself firmly to any solid substance it touches. Sometimes it might be the bottom of the ship, a rock, or a tree branch. You know the bottom of a ship often needs scraping on account of the shell fish adhering to it.

"Now the branches of trees often droop into the water. They do it along the borders of the Chesapeake the same as the banks of any river or bay. At high tide such branches will be covered with water, and when the tide goes back, the branches come to the surface again.

"The spawn sticks on those boughs when they are beneath the waves. In a few days the tiny oysters begin to develop, and before long at every low tide the branch can be seen hanging out, with little oysters hanging all over it.

"Sometimes a branch which is often under water will be nearly covered with small oysters. It looks very odd, but it's a common enough sight down there.

"Grow? They don't grow very large, to be sure. To attain perfection an oyster must be always under water, and these hang half the time out of it. When they are exposed too long to the hot sun, they die. Their weight often causes them to fall off.

"Little oysters are sometimes transplanted. Not of tree branches, but from the beds at the bottom of the bay. They are planted in oyster beds in other places, where, in a couple of years, they grow to maturity."

"It sound funny to talk of picking oysters off trees," said I, "or even of seeing them grow there."

"Funny enough. But they do grow there. I've seen it lots of times," said the Talking Man. "That's the way queer stories get about. Somebody hears of a thing and does not understand the sense of it. And most people never stop to ask what it means. They either repeat the story for a marvel, or say they don't believe it."

Imagination Killed Her.

A remarkable instance of the hold superstition has upon the mind of even the educated and religious was exhibited in the case of a lady noted for her intellectual attainments and pious life. One morning, arising in what seemed her usual health and spirits, she summoned her children to come to her. Obedient to their mother's call, they came at once, though ignorant of the reason of their summons. When all were about her the lady informed them that she had had a dream in which her husband, who had been dead for nearly fifteen years, had warned her that she had only ten days more of life. She sent for her children to bid them good-by, which she proceeded to do with much calmness, but with the air of one who had not the slightest doubt that she was already dying. Her friends attempted to reason with her, and to point out the folly of placing such perfect confidence in a dream, but all to no purpose, for the lady persisted in asserting that she would depart from earth on such a day and exactly at a certain hour.

Her pastor remonstrated with her, and even brought the severest censure to bear on her superstitious credulity, and at last she ceased to speak of the matter, so that her family had begun to think that she had conquered her fancy. She continued in excellent health and pursued her usual daily life, but just before the hours she had predicted would be that of her death she sought her children and bade them good-by; then, seating herself quietly in an arm-chair, expired just as the hour was struck. The physicians declare that her death was due solely to her imagination.

Old Digby Yielded.

Young Toddleby was a true-hearted and promising youth. He had graduated with honor at Yale, and was studying law with Mr. Lofter.

It so happened that Toddleby became acquainted with a beautiful young lady, daughter of old Digby. He loved the fair maiden, and when he had reason to believe that his love was returned, he asked Mr. Lofter to recommend him to the father, Lofter being on terms of close intimacy with the family. The lawyer agreed and performed his mission, but old Digby, who loved money, asked what property the young man had. Lofter said he did not know, but he would inquire.

The next time he saw the young student he asked him if he had any property.

"Only health, strength and a determination to work," replied the youth.

"Well," said the lawyer, who sincerely believed the student was in every way worthy, "let us see. What will you take for your right leg? I will give you $20,000 for it, Toddleby."

Of course Toddleby refused.

The next time the lawyer saw the young lady's father he said:

"I have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has no money in bank, but he owns a piece property for which, to my certain knowledge, he has been offered and has refused $20,000."

This led old Digby to consent to the marriage which shortly after took place. In the end he had reason to be proud of his son-in-law, though he was once heard to remark touching that very rare piece of property, upon the strength of which he had consented to the match:

"If it could not take wings, it was liable at any time to walk off!"

He Didn't Want to Die.

The bad man of the town had been bulldozing all the customers in the Gray Gulch saloon, and finally he rolled across the room and resting both hands on the counter he fixed his terrible eye on the tenderfoot who had just arrived that day to fill the position of drink dispenser in waiting to the sovereign people.

"Say, young feller," he growled, "do yer want ter die?"

"I beg your pardon?" said the young man, with the manners of a Delmonico bar-ister.

"You don't have ter," snarled the rough, still holding on to the counter. "I don't do the pard'nin'; I does the killin'. What I want to know is, do you want ter die?"

"No, I don't, and I won't either," snapped the young fellow, sticking a "44" revolver into the questioner's face, "unless you can pull a gun with your teeth, for if you move your hands off that counter before I say you can I'll fill you so full of lead that the coroner will think he has struck a Galena deposit that will boom the town out of sight. See?"

The bad man held on to the counter till the tenderfoot made every customer in the place come forward and kick him awhile for luck, then he bounced him out and resumed business.—Free Press.

Birds Gathered His Almond Crop.

An almond grower of this locality hit upon a neat device for gathering his crop last fall. His trees bore largely, and this early became known to the yellowhammers, a species of the woodpecker tribe of birds, and they had regularly stored away large quantities of ripe nuts taken from the orchard in the limb of an oak tree near by. The astute orchardist watched operations, and at last hit upon a novel nut and labor saving plan, and he lost no time in putting it into execution.

The limb was sawed from the tree and replaced by a square-shaped funnel long enough to nearly reach the ground; a bucket was then set underneath. A genuine robbing game then went merrily on. The birds gathered the nuts, which they dropped into the funnel and down into the bucket below, and as regularly as night came the almond grower would in his turn empty it of its contents and set it back for a new supply. This was kept up until the entire crop had been gathered, and the yellowhammers had departed broken-hearted at the heartless deception practiced upon them.—Sutler (Cal.) Enterprise.

How German Railroad Men Are Paid.

An official list has just been published of the wages paid in Germany to the whole of the railway employes on the State railways in that empire, beginning at the presidents of direction, of whom there are eleven, down to brakemen and the poorer officials. These presidents do not reap colossal wealth, their pay being a little over £500 a year only, and this is by a long way the highest salary paid upon the railway. Telegraph inspectors, of whom their are only eighteen, get from £150 to £200; bookkeepers and secretaries, £100 to £180; ticket stampers and office clerks, from £50 to £75; porters, or rather portiers, and ticket guards, £40 to £60 a year; and the artizans and engine drivers get but very poor pay indeed, compared to the pay of our English railways. Drivers and the electric machinists get from £60 to £100 a year the highest—that is, not over £2 a week; stokers and assistants and this class of helpers, from £1 a week to 28s. and the semi-guard porters, who sit in their great coats in all weathers on the top of the train, get but from £40 to £60 a year.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Tears and Physical Pain.

Respecting the nervous excitation which calls forth tears I have noticed how little it is due to the physical pain, says recent British authority. It is called forth by fear, by anxiety, by affection, by grief, but not even by pain extending to agony. In the days preceding the use of anæsthetics I have seen patients who were undergoing surgical operations faint; I have heard them cry out and scream until they made the bystanders sick and pale, but they rarely, if ever, shed tears.

A Waste of Time and Money.

Miss Hardware (about to go abroad)—But, papa, can't you permit us to extend our trip to Italy?

Old Mr. Hardware—Humph! can't you see enough organ-grinders right here in New York?—Judge.

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THE PREY OF LEECHES.

SLEEPING ROOMS ATTACKED BY FIERCELY HUNGRY WORMS.

A Leech Farm in a Populous Part of San Francisco, Cal.

People in the Western Addition have slept soundly for years in ignorance of the fact that at any moment a plague, worse than the locusts of Egypt, might come crawling into open windows and under loosely-hung doors—a plague of fierce blood-hungry leeches.

There is an extensive leech farm at 1125 Bush street, where 10,000 of the repulsive monsters are confined awaiting purchasers. The farm is one of two in the United States, the other being in New York, and there at times 50,000 leeches squirm ceaselessly about, over and through swamp muck, constantly searching for some hapless animal that chance may have mired down to furnish a feast for the insatiate annelidal.

The leeches at the San Francisco farm broke away the other night and overspread the neighboring tenement in a very short time. Hundreds of them crawled up the walls and tried every window and crevice, seeking an entrance because of some instinctive knowledge that in the house they could find succulent pasturage upon the forms of sleepers who rested without knowledge of the threatening danger.

But a minority found their way into the sleeping-rooms—not more than a thousand—but even that number of snaky, greenish-black, creepy worms sufficed to terrify the occupants almost into fits when they felt the eager suction of the leeches and awoke to find themselves festooned with the ugly products of the swampy ooze of Bordeaux.

The first to awaken was a young lady, and she was not long in announcing her distress and arousing her fellow-occupants of the house, only to find that each of them had for room companions from a score to hundreds of the leeches.

Brooms were savagely plied in every corner and under every piece of furniture. Bedclothing was shaken and closely examined. Leechbites were dressed with soothing applications, and after several hours of activity the household again settled down to rest

Next morning an examination of the premises and those adjacent was made, and when the leech farm was discovered the secret was out, as well as the leeches.

The worms are brought from France, where about Bordeaux there are wide areas of black, light ooze in which leeches of the fiercest sort multiply unstinted. The ooze fairly heaves with their writhing at the season of the year when they are most active, and it is then that one of the cruelest sights possible may be seen.

Old horses, worn out in faithful service, are driven into the marshes and are soon covered with the hungry leeches, which fasten to lips, eyelids, nose or any other tender part, and hang to until glutted with the life-blood of their victim, or until the wretched horse weakens under the drain and falls to suffocate in the slime of the leech morass.

When leeches are desired to send to New York or San Francisco men are hired whose poverty compels them to acceptany chance. The men walk barelegged into the borders of the leech swamps and are immediately covered by the repulsive crawlers, but before they can more than pierce the skin of the men with their sharp semilunar teeth they are swept off into pouches, from which they are counted out into beds of wet moss and boxes of their native ooze, embedded in which they are transported safely any distance.

The large leeches, such as those of Japan, which reach two feet in length, are not in common use, nor are certain poisonous sorts such as the small black leeches of Australia. The thick, fat, fierce worms of Hungary, Sicily and France are preferred by practitioners who use leeches, and it is from those countries that the rest of the world is supplied. The San Francisco leech farm is formed by placing quantities of the ooze of the Bordeaux swamps, especially imported for the purpose, in large boxes with tight covers. The leeches bore about through the muck, until wanted for sale, when they are counted out, washed and disposed of, ready to bite any living thing and hang on until they are swollen to eight or ten times their ordinary size. Then they drop off and lie dormant until assimilation shall have been finished and hunger again arouses them.—[San Francisco Examiner.

Water Power and Electricity.

A most interesting application of water power to electric lighting and heating purposes has been made at a shooting lodge in the west highlands of Scotland. A dam was built across a small mountain burn some 800 feet above the lodge. The water is led for some distance past the dam in an open drain, and at a point about 650 feet above a turbine, to which it is conducted in a closed pipe. The waterfall thus made is the highest that is used for electric lighting in the British Isles. The current is conveyed from the turbine house to the various buildings, the lodge about two hundred yards distant, the stables, laundry and head stalker's cottage, some four hundred yards away, by means of insulated conductors laid underground in tarred wood troughing and completely protected by melted bitumen run into the troughs. In all there are some 292 electric lamps installed. A special feature of the installation is a system of electric stoves, which are used for warming and keeping dry the cellars and various other parts of the buildings. Any one who has lived in the mountains of Scotland and has had experience of their damp and inclement climate can well understand what a godsend such appliances are at times when a "Scotch mist" is ruling for weeks together.—Chicago News.

A Unique Theatre.

A stock company in Vienna is about to begin building a unique theatre in one of the recently annexed districts. The cost is to be $250,000 or $300,000. The roof is to be a great rolling iron curtain, after the style of iron curtains now used before shop windows, and on hot summer nights it is to be drawn aside so that the audience may be refreshed. With that arrangement the company expects to be able to carry out its plan to give a performance every evening in the year, or 422 performances annually, including matinees. The theatre will accommodate 3,000 persons, and the highest price for a place outside the boxes is to be only 40 cents, although the heaviest classical plays and the works of the best modern dramatists are to be produced on its stage.

The Swedish Capitol.

When does Stockholm present itself to its best advantage? Is it when the hoarfrost, covering the naked branches of the trees and shrubberies, seems to transform the parks and gardens into coral groves, while her waters lie ice-bound on every side; when, in the frosty winter evening, from the harbors devoid of ships, flaming bonfires and pale electric lights, stirring music, dancing streamers, the merry din of voices, the gleaming skates, and the strong, the graceful, the gay skaters entice you down on the ice to mingle with the rosy-cheeked girls, the sturdy boys, the middle-aged, nay, even the old, in friendly competition. Or is it on a sunny day, in the lovely month of May, when the radiant sunlight trembles on the tender foliage and the glittering waves ripple against the shore, and the parade comes marching by with drum and trumpet, filling with delight the hearts of the masses? Or is it, perhaps on midsummer eve—when darkness steals away when every shop door is decorated with birch boughs, every ship, from the stately Norrland steamer to the smallest skiff, is decked with flowers and garlands; when even the tired cart driver adorns his horse and his mean vehicle with the fragrant birch leaves; when the heights, the still waters, the noble palace, all are suffused with the indescribably soft rosy light of the incomparable night of the Northland. Which opinion the stranger may incline toward, to the native of this beautiful city all the seasons are enjoyable, and wherever he may be his thoughts turn lovingly to the fair city of his birth.

Cannot Live in Houses.

M. M. Cowley, of Spokane, Washington, has been for many years a pioneer of the Northwest. In 1852 he established a post-tradership at the place now known as Cowley's Bridge, on the Spokane river, and then bought and handled furs obtained by Calispel, Spokane, Cœur d'Alene, and Columbia River Indians. He remained there and on the Kootenay river, where he was also engaged in buying furs, till three years ago. He is one of the best informed men on all matters pertaining to the Indians of the North west.

"They are all dying off rapidly," said Cowley. "In a very short time we shall have no Indians. Take the Cœur d'Alenes, for instance. I was among them for a long time. They have a magnificent reservation and fine farms and good houses, but the houses are killing them. They can't stand roofs. Last week they got money for a portion of this reservation not used by them. It amounted to $1,000 apiece. There are only about twelve hundred of them, and the children, and the old ones, too, are dying all the time. Old Chief Garry, one of the warriors of Alpowa, who fought against Colonel Steptoe in that famous war, died just before I left. They are all going fast.

"In 1862, when I was on the Spokane river, there were immense bands of Cœur d'Alene, Calispel, Spokane, and Columbia River Indians about there. They were engaged steadily in hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals. Then the whites had not encroached upon them and they were robust and healthy. It is a mistake to try and civilize them. Civilization kills, and the Government when it does it puts itself in a position of murdering them. They must be wild or they are nothing. They cannot exist at all. If we keep on civilizing them we shall have no Indians. Apparently this is something the government will not understand.—[Chicago Post.

Ingenious Coal Oil Smugglers.

"Customs officers at one town recently discovered an ingenious method of smuggling coal oil over from Detroit," said H. A. Potter, of Windsor, Canada, at the Leland. "There is a stiff duty on kerosene imposed by Canada, you know, and the smugglers take delight in evading our traffic laws. The latest scheme to do this was devised by some Detroit boatmen. At Detroit they would buy a couple of barrels of kerosene at about seven cents a gallon, and haul them down to the river bank just above Belle Isle. The barrels would be fastened together with ropes, and to one of them would be attached a long piece of string to the other end of which was tied a harmless looking chip or piece of stick. Then the barrels would be pushed into the river and made fast to a rowboat with which the smugglers would start across to the Canadian shore, towing the barrels of oil which being but little heavier than water were easily pulled along just beneath the surface.

"Should a revenue boat heave in sight the lashings of the barrels to the boat were quickly unshipped. The barrels sank slowly to the bottom, and when the customs officers overhauled the boat nothing incriminatory could be found. When the coast, or rather the river, was clear the boatmen would return and locate the sunken oil by the bit of wood floating on the surface which they had tied to the barrels before starting. With a grappling hook the barrels were soon recovered and the oil landed in Canada despite her majesty's customs."—[Chicago Herald.

Queerest Animal in the World.

Of all the creatures that God has made "under the sun," as Ecclesiastes would say, the most remarkable, as well as the most useless, is the tuatarra, a species of lizard known to exist only in New Zealand. The tuatarra grows to be from nine inches to a foot in length, and may be said to accept life's hardships with more indifference than any other known representative of the animal creation. He is the very embodiment of negative existence, and does not seem to care in the least whether the sun sets at nine o'clock in the morning or stays up till midnight. He is almost invariably found clinging motionless to a rock on the seacoast, wholly oblivious or indifferent to the drenching spray or the blinding sunlight. He has no "thought for the morrow," and to all intents and purposes needs neither food nor drink to keep the colors in his coat and fire in his eye. He has been kept for days, months and years in a sealed glass case, his lethargy but slightly aggravated through lack of air. A recent writer on antipodean oddities says: "He makes no noise and moves so seldom and so slowly that many persons have watched those confined in cases for a long time, and then left them, under the impression that the creatures were only stuffed specimens after all. Yet the solemn blinking of the golden eyes and the slow, heaving motion of the leathery sides bore sight witness of a sluggish vitality.—[St. Louis Republic.

Telegraphic Delusions.

Strange as it may seem, there are auditory as well as optical delusions. Every subscriber has two or three girls in his mind, whom he considers active and obliging. He has absolutely no means of knowing who they are, but he thinks he can tell them by their voices, and gets irritable when they are off duty. As an illustration, not long ago a telephone official had reason to call on a prominent subscriber who devoted considerable time to dilating on the efficiency of his girl. He lauded her to heights delightful and had thought of recommending her to a friend for a lucrative position. The case was reported to the manager, who, on investigation, found that the very knowing but well-meaning gentleman was bewitched by the general sweetness of the telephone office voice. The line, being a particularly light one, had no regular operator, and as a general rule no less than ten different girls handled the wire in a day. But he knew "his girl" every time, which speaks well for the vocal system in use for training voices.—[Electricity.

The Italians, finding Argentine does not welcome immigrants from their country and the United States manifesting a disposition to close its doors to them, are now spying out the ground in Australia with a view of flooding that continent with Italy's surplus population. Recent discussions in the Australian press do not encourage the idea.

HOME TALENT ABROAD.

SOME AMERICAN SONG BIRDS IN EUROPE.

Many of Our Finest Native Songsters, as Well as Sundry of Our Birds of Showy Plumage, Are Now Domesticated Across the Atlantic Ocean.

Acclimatization of Birds.

The fact that the common, mean, pugnacious and thievish sparrow, an immigrant from Europe, has of late years made itself so obnoxious as to occasion class legislation and a war of extermination, makes the question of bird importation and exportation, and especially that of domestication, timely and interesting. Right here let it be stated that, with the single exception of the so-called English sparrow, no European bird that has found a second home in this country, has abused the hospitality shown it. And quite a number of transatlantic

MEADOWLARK.

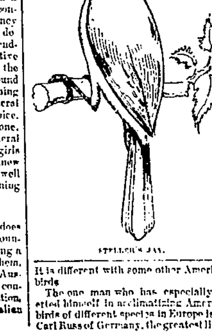
songsters and warblers have been imported during a decade or two. The great lovers and knowers of birds, the Germans, have especially distinguished themselves in systematic efforts at importing and then propagating a number of the most charming little song birds that render the forests and glades, the hedges and bushes of the fatherland so tuneful. Among these may be mentioned more particularly the nightingale and redbreast, the linnet and thrush, the finch and the lark and the robin. Specimens of these may now be met with in the parks and gardens, or, as in the case of the lark, on the boundless prairies. While thousands of these have perished in the dangerous process of acclimatization or as the prey of winged slayers, thousands of others have survived, have become used to the great climatic differences between their old home of more equable temperature and their new, bracing, trying atmosphere.

It is true—though known to but comparatively few Americans—that a much greater number of American birds have been exported of recent years to years to Europe. And it was likewise again the country where birds are cherished and petted, and loved and praised the most in prose and song, in Germany, where these little American strangers were received most kindly and domesticated most quickly. There are, it is true, a few varieties of American birds, among them our national favorite, the mockingbird, that have become pets in thousands of European homes, in England and France as well as in Germany and in the Scandinavian north. But these, as well as that magnificent little fellow, the cardinal grosbeak, popularly known across the water as the Virginia nightingale, are kept in cages, and hence never acquire citizens' rights. There are other pretty American birds kept in captivity over there as well, such as the catbird, the Carolina parrot, the red-winged blackbird, the yellowhammer and the bobolink, the meadowlark and the bluejay and indigo finch. These are all valued more or less highly in Germany especially, either because

CARDINAL GROSBEAK

of their brilliant plumage or their docility and cleverness at executing tricks. The most expensive of these caged American pets, the mockingbird, is, however, at the same time one of the hardiest of them, because very quickly acclimated and learns to mate and to rear young ones on foreign soil. Hence, too, the mockingbird is such a general favorite with dealers and lovers of birds in the old country. With that this bird is capable of learning new tunes all the time, and it therefore richly repays the patience and attention required to teach it and to develop it into a first-class songster. The case is similar with that other European favorite, the cardinal grosbeak. They are in song from March to September, beginning at the first appearance of dawn and repeating a favorite stanza or musical passage twenty or thirty times successively. While their song, therefore, must be termed a little monotonous, these exceedingly handsome birds more than atone for this one little deficiency by their sprightly figure and gaudy plumage, as well as by the bell-like clearness of their voice and the inexpensiveness of their board and lodging.

But these American varieties, as well as some of the others mentioned, while affording pleasure to their keepers and owners, cannot be said to have acquired European citizenship. It is quite likely that if they were given a chance to return to their old haunts in this country they would gladly forswear all allegiance to Emperor Wilhelm or Queen Victoria.



STELLER'S JAY.

It is different with some other American birds

The one man who has especially exerted himself in acclimatizing American birds of different species in Europe is Dr. Carl Russ of Germany, the greatest living ornithologist. And he pays the highest compliments to a large number of our birds, claiming that they are easy to acclimatize over there, and that because of

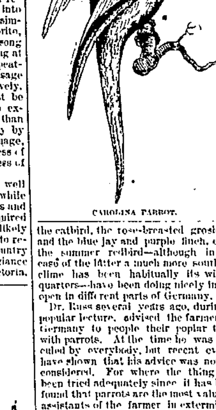
MOCKINGBIRD.

several sterling qualities possessed by all of them they would make very valuable acquisitions to the list of European birds. As qualities of this kind he names the beauties of their plumage, their docility, intelligence, amiable disposition, their song, and—most important of all—their expertness in destroying noxious insects, especially caterpillars and larvæ. Dr. Russ mentions the fact that the exportation of American birds

ORIOLES.

has of late diminished in number, due to laws prohibiting this which have gone into effect in a number of our States, and he expresses the fear that within a short time the importation of American birds into Germany and other European countries may, on this account, cease altogether. All the more does he rejoice that several thousands of the most valuable American birds have been brought into Germany last year by the large firm of C. Reiche, in Alfeld, near Hanover, and that specimens of them—notably of the brilliant-tinted cardinal grosbeak and rose-breasted grosbeak, of the resplendent nonpareil and of the purple finch—can now be bought of all the bird dealers throughout Germany and Austria.

A number of experiments have been made, in Germany as well as England, having in view the acclimatization and propagation in the open of some of the prettiest American birds. Baron von Cramm, a wealthy nobleman with a hobby for birds, thus succeeded in making several pairs of our American cardinal grosbeaks pass unharmed through the severe winter of 1890-91 on his estate near Brunswick. In the vicinity of Stettin, a city even more northerly than Brunswick, a pair of the same birds escaped from their cage and managed to maintain themselves all through the same hard winter. Last spring they nested in a clump of tall pine trees and raised a healthy and independent brood of young Americans right there by the shores of the Baltic. Reports from several other parts of Germany are to the same effect—everywhere this hardy American traveler, nicknamed the American nightingale, managed to make himself at home and to perpetuate his species without any sort of artificial shelter. Similarly the mockingbird, its cousin,



CAROLINA PARROT.

the catbird, the rose-breasted grosbeak and the blue jay and purple finch, even the summer redbird—although in the case of the latter a much more southern clime has been habitually its winter quarters—have been doing nicely in the open in different parts of Germany.

Dr. Russ several years ago, during a popular lecture, advised the farmers of Germany to people their poplar trees with parrots. At the time he was ridiculed by everybody, but recent events have shown that his advice was not ill-considered. For where the thing has been tried adequately since it has been found that parrots are the most valuable assistants of the farmer in exterminating noxious insects, provided they were supplied with good quarters. Lord Buxton, for instance, has bred on his estate in England a number of parrots, of all sorts and varieties, including Australian and Carolina ones, with the best possible results. They all did remarkably well and raised families, excepting the North American ones—the so-called paroquets—although to all outward appearances the latter had been the strongest and had certainly been used to more rigorous weather in their old home in the Carolinas than the Brazilian and East Indian parrots had been. On the other hand Baron H. von Berlepsch has kept for years a whole bevy of Carolina parrots on his estate of Seebach, near Hanover, the birds roosting with the pigeons in the same cote and making their regular daily excursions on the wing right along, even on days when snow was lying deeply.

As the one American bird of all others which Dr. Russ recommends for acclimatization in Germany, England and other parts of Europe where the winters are not too severe, he mentions the mockingbird "Not only is this one of the most highly prized singers," he says, "but this bird is also one of the most efficient, because one of the largest and most voracious destroyers of insects, hence of great benefit to the agriculturist. This is also true of their nearest relatives, especially the catbird, and of the blue jay, oriole and other insect-feeders. Even the two beautiful grosbeaks, the rose breasted and the cardinal one, would be of vastly more benefit than injury to the farmer. They feed their young almost exclusively on insects, especially caterpillars and larvæ. Their prime value, of course, would consist in their being birds of decorative plumage as well as songsters. The same might be said of the American thrushes, finches, etc. Both the American indigo and purple finch would be of use to farmers around orchards. Their accession to the ranks of our native birds, therefore, would mean a distinct advantage."

A wealthy merchant of Hamburg, Melkers by name, has begun, since spring of last year, a series of acclimatizing experiments on a large scale, using mostly American birds for the purpose.

A Railroad on Stilts.

Probably the most unique railroad ever built in this or any other country was the Bradford and Foster Brook Line. It connected Bradford and Derrick City, Pennsylvania, and was only four miles long, but did an immense business during the boom days in the oil regions.

It was built in 1877, and two years later went down in a smash that killed a number of people. The road was appropriately nick-named the "Peg-leg" from its peculiar construction, for it was built on stilts, and the passengers entered the cars from the second stories of the stations. There was but one main rail, which was of iron, but there were two auxiliary wooden rails. The main rail rested on strong wooden beams, supported by massive stanchions, strongly braced. Two feet below the top beam were two wooden rails eight inches in width, which were securely nailed to the supporting stanchions. The wooden rails were mainly for balancing purposes. The height of the odd little road varied from twelve to twenty-five feet, according to the lay of the land in the valley through which it was built.

Without this elevation the scheme of the inventor would have been impossible. The cars fitted on the rail like saddle-bags, hanging down on each side, and were really two-story cars, the upper portion being used for passengers and the lower story for freight.

The grotesque looking train was headed by two engines connected with each other, one on each side of the main rail, the two balancing like the cars. When the fireman put on more coal he was obliged to descend to the furnace by a ladder. The engines and cars ran on a set of central wheels which protruded through the floors into wooden hoods put on to prevent their damaging passengers. The cars were narrow, and the main rails were broad. Whenever the car tilted, side wheels caught the wooden rails and aided to preserve the equilibrium of the train.

The Dark Continent.

The population of Africa, according to the latest and most reliable estimates, is given at 163,000,000, or fourteen inhabitants to the square mile, while the population of the three Americas is given at 121,713,000, or eight inhabitants to the square mile. It must be remembered that while explorers tell us of large districts in Africa that are scantily peopled, there are also vast regions densely populated of which but few persons have ever heard. It may in fact be said that only the fringe of the Dark Continent has as yet been reached after 1,000 years of intermittent exploration.

Held Hard to Life.

A woman who died in the almshouse at Biddeford, Me., recently, aged nearly 100 years, had passed through some queer experiences. She came to this country in 1846, and for thirty years she was an inmate of the almshouse. In that time she had been laid out as dead three times, but on each occasion she came to life in time to put a stop to the funeral arrangements. Only a few days before her death an undertaker was called to prepare her remains for burial, but when he arrived she was sitting up in bed.

Big Texans.

The six Shields brothers of Collins County, Texas, have an average height of 6 feet 8 inches, and Col. Henry Thurston of Titus County Texas, towers up to the height of 8 feet 5 inches.

Besides the roundness of limb and redundancy of health that city women acquire from vigorous horseback riding, they gain a faculty for keeping their balance while on their feet in city conveyances. It is a most desirable acquisition for the city woman, whom we are accustomed to see tipping or staggering about in the street cars when forced to stand. Sharp-eyed men who ride horseback know at a glance when a woman standing in a street car is a horsewoman. They know it by the ease and sureness with which she adjusts herself to the motions of the vehicle, and at the same time preserves her feminine dignity.

A Cider-Drinker.

The town of Union, Me., boasts of a citizen who in three days last week drank 26 gallons of cider.

HE BLUFFED THE DIRECTORS.

How a Bank Teller Secured a Raise in His Salary.

The hotel bell-boy, who was recently sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for stealing $13,000 in a New York hotel, said that he had hidden the money where no one could find it, and where he could get it at the end of his ten years' term.

If the money is not literally hidden or buried, but is invested safely where it will draw interest, the boy may have about $20,000 when he becomes a free man. This boy's actions reminds me of what a Western bank teller did some time ago. He was daily intrusted with large sums of money. Although his position was an important and responsible one, his salary was only $1,000 a year.

One day he asked the directors to increase his salary. They told him as he was a single man they thought he was getting all he needed, and as much as the position was worth. His influence with the customers of the bank, they said, was not great enough to justify an increase of salary.

Next morning the teller appeared at the bank as usual, about thirty minutes before the opening hour. He sent for the directors and said:

"Gentlemen, as you know, these are panicky times, and an inability on our part to meet a single call for money would precipitate a panic. There would be a run on the bank, and the concern would be ruined."

"Yes."

"Well, there will be a run on this bank today."

"How do you know?"

"I know because I have arranged matters so that there will be."

"You?"

"Yes; yesterday you told me I was not influential, and you declined to raise my salary. I propose to demonstrate to you to-day that I have influence to break this bank."

"How will you do it?" sarcastically said the President.

"I have taken all the money out of the safe and have hidden it where you will never find it."

"What?"

"There is neither money nor securities in the bank, and when the door is opened in half an hour you may as well shut it again at once."

"Don't you know, sir, that you will be arrested, and that your offense will send you to the State prison?"

"I have considered that. I know the penalty, and I'm prepared to accept the punishment. I shall probably get ten years in the penitentiary; good behavior will reduce that by at least a year. I shall likely have light, clerical work to do, easier work than I do here, and I shall have no cares nor harassing responsibilities. I shall have leisure and shall employ it in study. At the end of nine years I shall leave prison in the prime of life, the master of several modern languages, and otherwise well educated, and I shall have your money as a capital to begin life with it. What do you think of my plan?"

The directors stormed and swore and begged, but the teller remained firm, and suggested that they send for an officer to arrest him. After he got them thoroughly alarmed, and when they were almost on their knees supplicating that he return the money, he seemed to relent, and said:

"On one condition I shall return the money. If inside of five minutes you give me a written contract agreeing to retain my services for five years and pay me a salary of $5,000 a year, the money will be on the desk by the time the door opens for business."

The agreement was handed to the teller in about two minutes. He then put on his office coat, went to the safe, opened it, and took out the money. He had merely pretended that he had done what he could easily have done, and what almost any teller of any country bank could do any day. Of course such action is not to be commended, but it certainly would serve some bank directors jolly well right if their ill-paid tellers would give them at least a scare. It is a shame to pay such small salaries to men who have positions of trust and responsibility, and it is a wonder that there are as few defalcations as there are.—Texas Siftings.

MORE DOGS THAN MEN.

A Glimpse at a Picturesque Out-of-the-Way Village in Siberia.

Our arrival at the village of Werchheimbakskol was hailed by a salute fired from a small cannon on the hillside, and the villagers crowded forth to have a look at us, writes Julius M. Price, the English artist, who is taking a trip up the Yenisei River in Siberia. It was a picturesque spot, and looked doubly so in the warm sunshine, the Oriental-looking little church, with its white walls and green cupolas, standing out in brilliant relief against the blue sky. In a short time the police officer arrived, accompanied by his clerk and a couple of Cossacks, and we thus received our first visit from official Russia.

The Russians, physically, are undoubtedly a fine set of men: nearly all I have seen so far have been above the average height. This officer topped them all, for he must have stood at least 6 feet 4 inches, and with his tall astrakhan kepi and long fur coat seemed a huge fellow, and a very good-looking one to boot.

The village certainly was a great improvement on any of the others we had yet come to: the houses, even, had some pretense to architecture, and looked very pretty with their quaint wooden porticoes. Dogs, as usual, seemed more numerous than inhabitants, and had it not been that I knew how peaceful they are, except among themselves, it would have required some nerve to pass through them, for the row they made was simply awful.

In the evening the police officer dined with us on board the Phœnix, and a very pleasant fellow he seemed. He told us that his jurisdiction extended over an enormous extent of country, which, on consulting the map, we found to be no less than five times the size of Great Britain, extending right away to the Arctic Ocean—an awful and desolate tract, which he was obliged to visit twice a year. During the winter, he said, the cold was so intense that at times he had experienced as much as 45 degrees of frost (Reaumur). We could not help telling him that he looked remarkably well in spite of all these hardships.

The next morning a messenger came to the ship expressly to ask if I would go ashore and take a sketch of the village priest and his family. This was rather a compliment, so I could hardly refuse, more especially as a few minutes later the worthy man himself arrived to show me the way. The priest was a person of remarkable appearance—tall, slim, and exceedingly good-looking, in an effeminate sort of way, with a long, fair beard and flowing locks. I wanted his portrait. We went up to his house, and I was presented to his wife.

Fortunately I had brought my camera with me, so to please him I took them all in a group, and shuddered to think how it would look when developed. I then asked the gentleman if I might make a separate study of him, and he not only said he would be very pleased to let me, but even offered to come on board to sit for me. So, during the morning, I made a careful pencil study of him. While doing it, to my astonishment the police officer, who had come to have a look at what I was doing, asked me if I would like to do him afterward.—New York Journal.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

The Disputed Date Established by Documentary Evidence.

The various societies of California pioneers are accustomed to celebrate Jan. 19 as the date of the discovery of gold by J. W. Marshall at Coloma, but that it is an error is shown by Mr. John S. Hittell in the Century as follows (a facsimile of the entry in Bigler's diary being printed in the magazine as ocular evidence):

The first record of the discovery, and the only one made on the day of its occurrence, was in the diary of Henry W. Bigler, one of the Mormon laborers at the mill. He was an American by birth, then a young man, and now a respected citizen of St. George, Utah. He was in the habit of keeping a regular record of his notable observations and experiences, selecting topics for remark with creditable judgment. His journal kept during his service in the Mormon battalion and his subsequent stay in California is one of the valuable historical documents of the State. On Jan. 24, in the evening, Bigler wrote in his diary, "This day some kind of mettle was found in the tail-race that looks like goald." * *

Nothing was said in public about the date of the discovery until 1856, eight years after the event, when Marshall published a letter in which he said that he found gold at Coloma "about the 19th" of January, 1848. Neither then, nor at any subsequent time, did he claim that his recollection of the day was aided by a written memorandum. In 1857 he published a statement that the discovery was made on the 18th, 19th or 20th. His biography, prepared under his direction, and printed in 1870, fixed the 19th as the precise day. As years elapsed he became more exact, perhaps under the influence of public opinion, which from 1856 to 1886 accepted the 19th as the day. On Sept. 9, 1885, at the annual celebration of the admission of the State into the Union, I delivered an address on the gold discovery to the Pioneer Society of San Francisco, and sent a copy of it in print to Mr. Bigler, of whom I had heard as one of the survivors of the Coloma party, and requested him to correct my errors, if he found any. He replied that, according to his diary, the gold was found on the 24th. At my solicitation he copied the entries of his book from that day to the middle of May; and then I began an investigation which made me familiar with the diaries of Azariah Smith, a survivor of the Mormon battalion and one of the mill-builders at Coloma, and with the diary of Sutter. These three diaries agreed substantially with one another, and with Marshall's statement that four days after the discovery he took specimens of the gold to Sutter's Fort. Smith made his entries on Sunday as a rule; and on Jan. 30 he wrote that on the preceding week gold had been found at the mill, and that Marshall had gone to New Helvetia to have it tested. This was probably written in the morning, for Bigler's entry made on the same day mentions that the test was successful, implying that Marshall had returned.

Sutter's diary reports that on Jan. 28 Marshall arrived at the fort "on important business," without mentioning the gold. The agreement of the three diaries with Marshall's statement that he went to New Helvetia four days after the discovery, the superior value of documentary evidence as compared with vague recollections, dimmed by years of intervening events, and the uncertainty of Marshall in reference to the date, left no room for doubt that the 24th was the true day, which I gave to the public for the first time in January, 1886.

A QUESTIONABLE PRACTICE.

Putting Boys in Terror of Their Lives to Make Them Good.

"Captain," began a manly looking boy, leading by the hand a soiled, tear-stained, but still defiant looking youngster, apparently about ten years of age, to Captain Hemenway, of Boston Police Division No. 2, this morning early. "Captain, here is a boy who won't obey his mother; what can you do with him?"

"What?" thundered the Captain, "won't obey his mother? Come here, sir," at which command the kid approached, giving vent to what seemed premonitory symptoms of a howl.

"Where do you live?"

"—Spring street, sir," blubbered bub.

"Do you know what we do with boys who won't obey their mothers?"

"No, s-sir."

"Well, I'll show you. Here, officer, take this boy into the cellar and show him what he is coming to. Don't lock him up yet, but let him see," and, escorted by the burly officer, the precocious youth was led away.

A few minutes later he was escorted back with the same solemnity, and, with a face very pale and a little dirtier, was brought again before the stern-looking Captain, and tearfully promised to act in future as cherubs are supposed to do.

After he had gone Captain Hemenway said to a Herald reporter: "This is a common occurrence here, and it usually has a much better effect on a boy than either punishing him corporally or sending him to a reformatory institution, where associations will ruin what still remains in him uncorrupted. Some time ago two boys, really bad, were sent here by their parents prior to having them placed in some institution, and after thoroughly scaring them by picturing to them an imaginary fate, had them put in the guard-room with the doors ajar, and left them to themselves after telling them that hope of escape was useless, for the police would finally run them down and recapture them.

"As I expected, love of liberty proved too strong a temptation and they slipped out, supposing they were unnoticed. Now, that was several months ago, and, led on by their parents, who were posted, they believe that they are fugitives from the law, and in every bluecoat they see a pursuer. There are, as a result, no two better-behaved lads in Boston. Such results could not have been obtained in the best-managed reformatory in the country."

A DEEP-DYED RASCAL.

A Scheme to Cheat the Insurance Companies.

Benjamin Robert Musgrave, or Bob, as he was better known, was born at Leeds, England, about 30 years ago. He was not born rich and when he went out into the world it was to get a living as best he could. It occurred to Bob, as it has to many another, that the easiest way was "by his wits." So Bob sought fields wherein he could make use of his ponderous gall. But for some unknown reason he was unlucky from

BOB MUSGRAVE.

the first. It would not be long after Bob entered a city, with some big tale of business prospects, before he would begin to excite the suspicions of some one with whom he came in contact and before he was hardly aware of it he would be damned out of town.

Thus he went to Chicago; but his same old difficulty, "down on his luck," began to torment him there and he decided upon a bold scheme to obtain money. He became acquainted with a woman named Kate McLaughlin, or Kate Burton, as she called herself, who was not of the highest morals. He and Kate put their heads together and it was not long afterward that Mr. Musgrave took out life insurance policies amounting to $35,000. Next Mr. M. was in receipt of a long box, which excited the curiosity of those of his "friends" who saw it. Then Bob announced his intention to take up his abode in an old deserted cabin near Terre Haute, Ind. There was one friend who had always stood by Bob and that was Charley Trout. When Bob went to Terre Haute and to the cabin Trout informed the good people thereabout that Bob had ensconced himself there and persuaded two men to go and see him. One or two days later the old cabin was reported to have burned down. Upon searching the ruins the charred bones of a skeleton were found and the report that Bob Musgrave had been burned. Then it was learned that some one had bought a skeleton and ordered it to be sent to the address to which the long box had come and thus that mystery was cleared up. Next Musgrave was recognized in Chicago and it was seen that the bones discovered in the old hut were of the fake skeleton bought by him. Bob was at last arrested on the charge of attempting to swindle the insurance companies out of $35,000. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and fined $500.

TWO GYMNASTS.

And How the Delinquent Cat Was Effectually Punished by Them.

Big newspaper space is daily taken up with accurate throwing, and catching, and hitting of balls, the aim of the human eye, the speed of the human foot, the accuracy and dexterity

PUNISHING THE CAT.

of the human hand, and the young people who play base ball and tennis enjoy this reading matter.

But a short time ago I saw two creatures only a year old outdo in aim and accuracy any human being I ever knew, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

They were a pair of barn-swallows. A very gentle little house-cat was in the habit of taking her daily nap in the hay-loft, directly under the nest among the rafters. All went well until the mother bird began to sit on her eggs. Then, presumably, the cat lifted her eyes to contemplate the pretty sight, for about 4 o'clock of the first day the bird staid upon the nest the cat came rushing out of the barn, the two swallows after her. Giving her in turn a vicious peck, they rose in air, swooped down and pecked her squarely on the back, one after the other, though she was running in all directions.

Twenty-three times I watched them rise in air so high as to be out of sight, then come sailing down, one behind the other, and each time giving the poor cat a peck apiece on the back, although she was speeding hither and thither, bewildered, seeking to hide under carts, under trees, here and there; they never missed her once, though they never slowed their swift flight to do it, never paused for the peck, but swiftly gave it as they skimmed down over her, rising on the same point of curve, to descend again presently.

For about two weeks they were seen to fly out and repeat this punishment whenever the cat appeared on the green near the barn.

A Costly Dog.

Farmer Hardin and Lawyer McKinney, of Moberly, Mo., went to law over a 10-cent dog. The farmer lost the suit, and also lost over $100 in costs.

Opticians and oculists say that belfry and steeple clocks are absolutely useless to at least a third of those for whose benefit they are set up. In many instances such defect of the eyes is unsuspected in children, and probably hundreds of children earn at school a reputation for stupidity when not intellect but the eye is at fault

There are cases which are beyond the reach of the police, and the Whitechapel murders is a sample. If the force was increased by 10,000 men they would catch the "ripper" no sooner. He will be discovered by accident, if at all, but with ordinary prudence he can continue his murderous course for years.

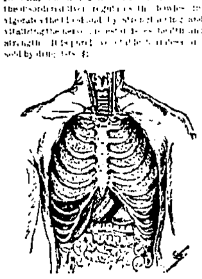
OUR LIVER IN SPRING.

What People ought to Know of it.

... torpid liver or disordered ... the bile which ... and poisonous material designed to be expelled, is not properly secreted and is mixed in the blood. This retained ... blotting ... headache, ... nervousness, and part ... languid and tired feeling ... leads to fatal liver and kidney diseases. All persons need a medicine to stimulate and regulate the liver and strengthen their nerve force in the spring.

The grip also left a peculiarly weakening effect upon the nerves and liver and thousands who had it feel as if they never recovered their former health.

The best remedy and most certain cure for liver complaints and weak nerves is Dr. Greene's Nervura, which restores disordered liver, regulates the bowels, invigorates the blood and vitalizes the nerves, restoring lost health and strength. It is purely vegetable and harmless and sold by druggists $1.



WHERE YOUR LIVER IS.

"I was taken sick with liver disease and ulceration of the bowles, my heart was also affected. I was finally confined to my bed three months. A consultation of physicians was held and I was pronounced incurable. After that I stoped taking their remedies and began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Previous to this I could not sleep, my nerves were excitable and spasmodic, my stomach would not bear food, vomiting almost constantly. Soon after beginning Dr. Greene's Nervura I slept better, and my stomach would bear light food. I continued to gain until I could get out. I now work the grater portion of the time, and feel that Dr Greene's Nervura saved my life

JAMES MEEHAN.
57 Granite st., Quincy, Mass."

Dr. Greene, the successful specialist, in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 W. 14th street, New York, can be consulted FREE, personally or by letter. Call or write him about the case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining the disease, giving advice, &c., will be returned free.

HERE is a GOOD THING for YOU.

A MAN, OR WOMAN

of intelligence and quick-witted enough to know a "**GOOD THING**" at sight, but who has lost the most precious possession on earth, viz: **GOOD HEALTH, WILL NOT** require **A SECOND TELLING** to be induced to become a purchaser

Of Dr. Gregg's Electric Belts and Appliances.

Do you know why? Because it is plain to be seen that the **TRUTH ONCE TOLD** is enough. The surprising promptness with which all classes of people respond to our announcements, and the rapidly increasing demand for Dr. Gregg's Goods whenever introduced, conclusively prove that true modesty is always recognized and the quality of merit takes care of itself. Metaphorically our statement is the button—the public press it, and

DR GREGG'S ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES "DO THE REST."

The extent of pressure on the button and the success of Dr. Gregg's Electric Goods in "Doing the Rest," is most satisfactorily shown in the marvelous growth of our business the past 60 days.

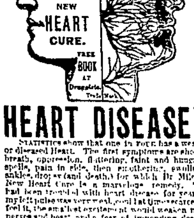
Repeated and increasing demands for **THE GREGG ELECTRIC "FOOT WARMER"** are coming in from all parts of the country with profuse acknowledgements that so much comfort for $1.00 (the price) was like buying Gold Dollars for ten cents.

The Delicate Organism of Woman subjects her to many peculiar ailments and unfortunate misery. The extreme sensitiveness of her Nervous System very frequently requires artificial stimulus. **The Gregg Electric Belt and other Appliances SUPPLY THIS**, as nothing else can.

The Rugged Constitution of Man when once **broken**, becomes **pitiable** in the extreme, from which there is absolutely **NO escape without assistance. The GREGG Electric Belts and Appliances**, in cases of this kind have known won their title of KING of REMEDIES.

Rheumatism is conquered, sufferers from Obesity are speedily relieved, Dropsy quickly yields, spinal difficulties and paralysis disappear, and MANY other diseases of MEN and WOMEN are permanently cured, fully described in complete catalogue for 6c or elaborate circular free. We **Guarantee** to forfeit twice the price of any of Dr. Gregg's Goods found to be not genuine. **We Make an Elegant Little $3.00 Electric Belt**, which is selling rapidly and which we will take in exchange for any Higher Belt (except $5 Belt) and credit $3 on the price of new order. Remember the Electric "Foot Warmers" are $1 a pair worth $10. Address,

THE GREGG ELECTRIC CURE CO,
501 Inter Ocean Building, Chicago, Ill.,
And mention this paper.



HEART DISEASE!

STATISTICS show that one in four has a weak or diseased Heart. The first symptoms are short breath, oppression, fluttering, faint and hungry spells, pain in side, then smothering, swollen ankles, dropsy (and death,) for which Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a marvelous remedy. "I had been troubled with heart disease for years, my left pulse was very weak, could at times scarcely feel it, the smallest excitement would weaken my nerves and heart, and a fear of impending death stared me in the face for hours. Dr. Miles' Nervine and New Heart Cure is the only medicine that has proved of any benefit to me and cured me.—L. M. Dyer, Cloverdale, Md." Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills are a sure remedy for Biliousness and torpid liver. 50 doses 25 cents. Fine book on Heart Disease, with wonderful cures, FREE at druggists, or address Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by C. B. WOODWORTH & CO.

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

as an anti-bilious and anti-malarial remedy are wonderful in their effects in freeing the system of biliousness and malaria. No one living in

Malarial Regions

should be without them. Their use prevents attacks of chills and fever, dumb ague, bilious colic, and gives the system strength to resist all the evils of an unhealthy and impure atmosphere. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N.Y.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY MARCH 12 1892

OUR CIRCULATION.

State of Indiana, Allen county, ss:
Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court Joe F. Ervin business manager of The Fort Wayne Sentinel who makes oath that the actual number of copies of The Daily Sentinel delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents during the week ending March 5, 1892 was as follows

Monday, Feb. 29	3,428
Tuesday, March 1	3,433
Wednesday, March 2	3,441
Thursday, March 3	3,425
Friday, March 4	3,447
Saturday, March 5.	3,458
Total for the week	20,632
Average for the week	3,438

Joe F. Ervin
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1892
Daniel W. Souder,
Clerk.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.

— The Emperor Alexander Severus murdered.

1711 Thomas Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, famous prelate in the reign of James II and William III died.

1778 Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in New London, Chester county, Pa., died 1817

1748 Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite Quakers, born in Hempstead, N. Y., died 1830.

1828 John J. Knox, famous as a comptroller of the currency, born in Knoxboro, N. Y.

1857 Lucknow, stronghold of the Indian insurgents, captured by the English

1860 Mrs. Anna Jameson, author, died in London, born 1796.

1872 Town hall and famous art galleries at Brussels destroyed by fire.

1879 City of San Salvador destroyed by earthquake; 40 lives lost and $12,000,000 in property destroyed.

1885 John P. Hale, United States senator, died at Dover, born 1806

1891 Joseph Peterson, a rich Dutch stockholder, was kidnaped and $10,000 ransom demanded, but he was released after 22 hours captivity in a secluded building

TONIGHT.

CARPENTERS UNION—Regular meeting.
ENCAMPMENT COMMITTEE—Important meeting
WORLD'S MUSEUM—"The Gipsy Queen" and attractions in the Museum.
MUSICIANS UNION—Important meeting.

WILL the law against the Sunday saloon be enforced tomorrow?

THE unpaved streets of the city remain in a horrible condition for travel

THE Missouri legislature will redistrict the state into fourteen democratic and one republican district

FORT WAYNE has been given an excellent lecture course this winter by the Young Men's Christian association

THE Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has passed, unanimously, a resolution protesting against the opening of the world's fair on Sundays

THE Texas legislature will begin balloting for United States senator on the 22d of this month, and it is believed that Roger Q. Mills will be elected on the first ballot

THE city should be placed in a first-class sanitary condition for the opening of spring, and if property holders will join with the health officer in his efforts such a result can be brought about.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has promised conditionally to be present at the formal opening of the new college chapel of the Indiana State Normal school, at Valparaiso, Ind and deliver an address. The dedicatory exercises will be held about May 1.

AT THE convention of the editors of German daily papers held at Chicago in February a poll of preferences for presidential candidates was taken. There were fifty-six editors present, forty nine democrats and seven republicans. The poll of the democratic editors showed there were forty-eight for Cleveland and one for Hill.

REV FATHER HEFFRON, who has charge of Catholic affairs, at St. Paul, Minn, during the absence in Rome of Archbishop Ireland, has at last received definite advices from the holy city that the archbishop is to be made the second cardinal of the United States, and that the ceremony of conferring the red hat will occur in Rome, April 20.

THE great Standard Oil trust, the most powerful monopoly in the world, has for years defied public opinion in many and various ways But now these autocrats of the oil trade are going to "terminate the trust," not only because of the recent decision of the supreme court of Ohio, but also, as their learned legal adviser, Mr. Dodd, says, "because of the public outcry against trusts."

NEW PLAN PROPOSED.

Some sweeping changes in the manner of electing the president and in his term of service are being carefully considered by the house committee in congress on the election of president and vice president.

The committee will probably report soon a plan for electing the president and vice president which has all the fairness of an election by popular vote, without some of the difficulties and dangers which would surround that plan if the attempt were made to take the aggregate vote of the entire country. The plan which the committee is considering is substantially the one which Mr Springer proposed in the last congress, and which he proposed again about a month ago in a house resolution proposing to amend the constitution. It is to leave the apportionment of electors among the states, the same as at present, but to have the electors for each state divided according to the popular vote of the people in the state

It is also proposed to fix the term of the president at six years and to make him ineligible for reelection. It is not desired to do this until the next president has been chosen and given an opportunity to seek reelection if he desires it. This would postpone this part of the proposed reform until the election of the year 1900. The advantages of having the president chosen for a single term of six years will be presented in strong language by the report of the committee upon the proposed amendment. The change will make every president independent of personal considerations in the discharge of his duty and save him the humiliating task of placating the politicians from the very beginning of his term in order to get their favor for a second nomination and election.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Preparations for the State G. A. R. Encampment—A Spicy Budget of News in Lodge Circles.

THE circular letter of the joint encampment committee containing hotel and railroad rates for the coming G. A. R. encampment (also conditions governing the presentation of a beautiful flag to the largest delegation) is now being sent out by Secretary Adams.

There is a nice surprise in store for the visiting delegates in the way of a souvenir which is now being manufactured by a prominent manufacturing establishment. The chairman on camp fire Comrade C. A. Zollinger, called his committee together at the county recorder's office, resulting in outlining a very fine program, giving place to some of the most noted Grand Army men in the country

General Alger will return from the Pacific coast in time to address the encampment, which he has promised positively to do. There will be two of the finest quartets in the state, one from Indianapolis and one from our own city that have been placed upon the program either of which is worth going miles to hear

The Sons of Veterans will be represented by two of their most noted leaders. Altogether the program will be the most elaborate of any in the existance of the encampment. There will be a very important meeting of the committees this evening. All should be present

The Central Traffic association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Indiana, good from April 5th to April 9th, inclusive Tickets will be sold April 5th and 6th from initial points, good returning on date stamped on back by agent at Fort Wayne, Indiana, but not good for passage to initial point after April 9th—no deviation from the above.

The joint committee have decided to present to the post bringing the largest delegation of comrades to the encampment in this city, April 6th and 7th, 1892, a beautiful silk (American forty-four stars) flag, valued at $75 dollars. The contestants for the flag to be subjected to the following conditions:

The comrades composing the largest delegation must all be members of one post, which shall be certified to by the officer present and in command, and appear in the parade. Allen county posts barred

The prize to be awarded and presented by the department commander at the camp fire on the evening of April 6th, 1892.

Posts intending to compete for the flag will please notify the secretary at as early a date as possible.

Sion S. Bass post last night mustered in George Brower, Charles Dolan, John Kress and W. L. Logan. Charles Weber was taken in by transfer. The applications of William H. Bass, W. L. Stephenson, William Hull and John T. Young were acted upon but they were not mustered in last night.

The Women's Relief corps No 7, initiated Mrs. Jennie Lyons last night as a member. Eleven applications were balloted for and five other applicants' petitions for membership will be investigated.

PROTECTIVE SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington Camp 32, P. S. of A., was organized Thursday evening by State Treasurer J. W. Firestine, of Indianapolis. This camp starts out with a charter membership of twenty-five, and with most flattering prosperity, having already a number of applicants. The camp will hold its charter open for six weeks to enable the applicants to be enrolled with the charter members and also allow all to be admitted for the nominal price, $5.00. After the charter closes the price of admission will be greatly increased. The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure American principles and reverence for American institutions; the cultivation of fraternal affection among American freemen, the opposition to foreign interference with state interests in the United States of America, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs, the preservation of the constitution of the United States, and the advancement of our free public school system. Its immediate benefits are home benevolence, the care of its sick, the burial of its dead, the protection of and assistance to all connected with it who may be in need. We have no partisan political claims, obligations or intentions. This patriotic order was first organized in Philadelphia in 1847.

In addition to the regular beneficial system of the subordinate camps, there is, under the management of the national camp, a separate additional life insurance feature, known as the "Mortuary Benefit Fund," of the P. O. S. of A. Membership in it is optional with any member of the order under fifty years, after medical examination.

The following officers were duly installed by Instituting Officer F. M. Firestine

Past President—Geo. D. Adams
President—Frank R. Weldon
Vice President—E. N. Detzer.
Master of Forms and Ceremonies—W. Ellis Wessel.
Financial Secretary—Clarence Swan
Treasurer—E. F. Dalman
Conductor—H. C. Beard
Inspector—Wm. Wenger
Sentinel—R. F. Harding
Trustees—Albert Davis, R. O. Ellenwood, Fred Thorp

KNIGHTS OF GOLDEN EAGLE

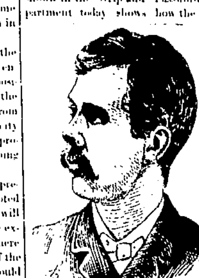
Wayne castle No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at the castle hall, No. 62 Calhoun street. Although this is a comparatively new order in the west the castle here has made a commendable showing both financially and in point of members. Organized in 1889, and there are now nearly one hundred active, working members. About a year ago the castle leased and furnished the hall at 62 Calhoun street, and now have as nice a hall as there is in the city. The membership dues are $1.50 quarterly, of which the sum of twenty five cents for each quarter is set apart for what is termed a "watcher's" fund for the purpose of paying for nurses where required in cases of sickness. The sick benefits are $5 per week for the first five weeks of sickness, $3 per week for the next eight weeks, and such sum thereafter as may be allowed by the castle.

In the case of the death of a member in good standing a death benefit equal to the sum to be realized by an assessment of one dollar upon each member is paid by the castle to aid in defraying the funeral expenses and each member is assessed one dollar

During the three years of its existence Wayne castle has only had one death—that of T. F. Tuttle, which occurred a short time ago

ORDER OF RED MEN.

The portrait of Harry C. Eckels shown in the "Grip and Password" department today shows how the great



H. C. ECKELS, SACHEM MECHECANNOCHQUA COUNCIL, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

warrior appears in his street dress. Harry is sachem in the local lodge, which is known as Mechecannochqua tribe, and his is the highest active office in the order. To him all look for council and when captive palefaces are brought before him it is he who decrees their fate—always a happy one however. When Mr. Eckels is off of the warpath and does not have his Indian clothes on he looks like any other intelligent citizen. He is superintendent of lines for the Central Union Telephone company, a responsible position, and he is a clever and popular gentleman. The Red Men's organization in this city is growing rapidly. At the last camp fire one candidate was adopted and two took the Hunter's degree. Next Wednesday night three palefaces will be taken through the Adoption ceremony. The working paraphernalia of the lodge is gorgeous, making the work more effective. It is the intention of the members to make Mechecannochqua tribe the largest in the state.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Last Monday evening the rank of page was conferred on Samuel C. Metcalf and Geo. Landford by Phenix lodge, No. 101, K. of P. Two applications for membership were received. Brothers T. W. Blair and P. D. Phelan were reinstated to membership in good standing. Work next Monday evening will be in the first and second rank. Our most worthy health officer, Dr Metcalf, will take the second rank. A hard tussle is expected, as it will no doubt take two goats to carry him through.

Summit City division, No. 16, U. R. K. of P., met for drill last evening. This lodge will probably assist in the institution of a new lodge of the uniform rank at Bluffton in the near future. The division expects to have a good showing at the national encampment to be held at Kansas City in August.

Last Thursday evening the Pythian Sisters initiated five new members into their lodge as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rohlman, Mr. and Mrs. James Prim and Daniel Lewis. A banquet followed, at the conclusion of which an interesting literary program was rendered, in which the following persons participated. Marshal Comincavish, Chas Shaw, Mrs. Kantz and Mrs. Harry F. France, of this city, and Mrs. Steger, nee Katie Oppelt, of Bluffton. Eighteen ladies and eight gentlemen from the Pythian lodges at Huntington, came over to attend the exercises, and the occasion was one greatly enjoyed by all. After their conclusion the visitors were escorted to the 12:30 train and before leaving for home were royally entertained.

It is expected that Loyal lodge, No. 182, K. of P., will have an elegant anniversary entertainment Wednesday evening, March 30. Quite a number of prominent young business men have signified their intention of making application for membership, in order to enter the class now being formed for the work on that evening of the amplified rank of page. The lodge, itself, is made up of young, energetic men who never do anything by halves. At the regular meeting Wednesday evening last an able committee was appointed to have charge of all arrangements and before the close of the session enough work had been done to guarantee a booming success. Knight J. T. Connolly was made chairman of the committee and will have charge of the banquet which will follow the regular work on that evening. This fact alone is proof that it will be a most royal event for the many K. of P.s of the city and neighboring towns who are expected to be present on that occasion. Loyal lodge is adding such material that ere long it must be recognized as one of the leading secret societies of the city. We predict that a goodly number of prominent members will be present on this their fourth anniversary and know that all will receive a cordial welcome and be entertained most royally.

The Knights of this city who attended the occasion of conferring degrees by the Columbia City lodge upon a big class of candidates last Tuesday evening were Col. Graves, John Adams, Cyrus Lose, Will Kerr, Ford Kimbie, Wald Lichtenwalter, Reader Smith, George E. Becker, James Conley, C. Hunter, F. Challenger, J. Carry, S. G. Shaw, I. N. Smith, Frank Tower, John McKean, Clarence Wilson and S. J. Roberts.

There is one Tuesday in each year when Fort Wayne lodge No. 116 don't care to do any work, and that is the second Tuesday in March, when the medical class of Taylor university graduates. Fort Wayne lodge numbers a good many friends in the university and the medical faculty. The following are members of No. 116: P. C. Miles F. Porter, P. C. Kent K. Wheelock, P. C. Geo. B. Stemen, Geo. C. Stemen and W. W. Barnett. Among the graduating class was that hustling knight, Walter F. Carver, and William Hoover. Fort Wayne lodge is proud of its doctors.

Next Tuesday will be one year since the Fort Wayne lodge, K. of P., moved into its new hall in the Bass block, and so well are the boys satisfied with their quarters that they concluded to celebrate the event. There will be work in the second rank and after that there will be a lunch served by Will Seidel. Every member of No. 116 should be present at this annual meeting. Of course knights of other lodges are always welcomed and especially next Tuesday

PATRIARCHAL CIRCLE.

The lodge of this uniformed order in this city has ceased to exist. Fort Wayne was the second city in the United States to organize a circle, in 1880, Milwaukee being the first. Geo. Allen was the first captain of the local lodge. A few years ago the national encampment of the order was held in this city and there was a large demonstration. The interest in the affairs of the order has lagged for more than a year past and it has been gradually on the decline until it died for want of nourishment.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Wayne commandery is getting up a fine drill and they expect to "show their feathers" at the national convention of the order, to be held at Toronto, Canada, early in June. Arrangements are being made for the Huntington commandery to jointly charter one or two cars to convey their crowd to Toronto.

ORDER OF ELKS.

The annual election of the Elks will take place on the 30th inst. Two social sessions to be held this month will be on an elaborate scale. The first will be given March 15 to Henry E. Dixie, the celebrated comedian, who plays at the Temple that date and the second will be given the 24th, on which date Will Rissing, a Fort Wayne favorite, will play at the Temple. On the 23d inst. City Attorney W. H. Shambaugh and Will Peltier will be initiated into the order. A special meeting is set for tomorrow afternoon.

HELPING HAND.

A Tent of the Order of the Helping Hand was instituted at Sion S. Bass hall, 82 Calhoun street, last evening with a large membership.

Certificates are non-forfeitable and are said to be certain and reliable. A reserve fund has been deposited with the state treasurer. The following members were elected for the ensuing term:

Guide—John J. Ogle, M. D.
Assistant Guide—Frank B. Kuntz
Purser—A. Daugherty.
Recorder—Geo. I. Haswell
Mentor—James C. Chamberlain.
Scout—Sarah Lower.
Torch Bearer—Miss Mamie Haswell.
Guardian of Tent—Mrs. Mary F. Wilcox.
Guardian of Camp Fire—Burton S. Haswell.
Past Guide—John S. Miller.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The I. O. G. T. celebrated the opening of their new hall on last Thursday evening by giving a fine entertainment. The following program was rendered. Song by lodge; prayer, Rev Zartman; address, Mr. E. D. Halderman; solo, Miss Bertha Peckham and Miss Inez Jones; reading, Miss Jennie Wells; solo, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Driver; recitation, Miss Mary O'Neil; recitation, Miss Edna Driver, song, Miss Mary O'Neil, address, Rev. J. M. Driver. There were about 150 visitors present and everybody had a good time.

The lodge will give a social at Mr. Chadwicks, No. 50 Walnut street, on next Tuesday evening, to which the public is invited. The Good Templars are making good headway in their cause.

A. O. U. W.

Summit City lodge No. 36, held a very interesting meeting Thursday evening. Mr. Harry Fleetwood rode the "goat" successfully, and was declared a duly initiated member. Six new applications were read, and the next meeting promises to be a lively one. No. 36 had set their mark for 200 members by July 1, but by the way applications are now rolling in they will go beyond the mark. The fraternal features of this order commend it to every one. The care of the sick and disabled is a special object of No. 36, and this lodge during the three years of its existence has used over $500 caring for its sick members.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

At the meeting of Summit City lodge No. 2, D. of H., last evening, Mrs. C. H. Piatt and Mrs. J. M. Broom were initiated and several new applications were received

Maumee lodge No. 4, lately organized, will meet next Tuesday evening and expect to have several initiations

PATRIARCHS MILITANT, I. O. O. F.

Canton Fort Wayne, No. 17, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F. (uniformed rank) held a very interesting meeting in their new quarters, the elegantly furnished rooms of Harmony lodge, No. 19, last evening, and conferred the P. M. degree upon Mr. Frank Richardson. Mr. Richardson found the goat a very unruly animal, but after a hard tussle succeeded in mastering the situation, and now has attained the highest degree in Odd Fellowship. The Canton also made further arrangements for their grand entertainment, banquet and ball, which will be given in honor of the seventy third anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America at Standard hall on Tuesday evening, April 26. Invitations are being issued to all neighboring lodges, encampments and Cantons as well as the different societies of the city, and a right royal good time on this occasion goes without saying. Past Grand Master J. B. Kenner, of Huntington, and Rev. J. F. Strait, of this city, will make addresses touching upon the great good work of the order and the rapid advancement that is being made. Besides these addresses there will be many other features of a literary nature. Good vocal and instrumental music will also be a part of the exercises.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Howard council 246, of the Royal Arcanum, will hold its regular meeting in the hall, Bass block, Calhoun street, next Friday evening. As this will be the last regular meeting before the meeting of the Grand Council all members are earnestly invited to be present and assist in making up the yearly statement to be presented before that body, which convenes at an early date. The council will initiate nine new members at this meeting. The average attendance at council meetings has increased very considerably of late, and consequently they are becoming more interesting. Members are becoming more fully acquainted with the grand principles upon which the order is founded, and are doing all they can to spread abroad the benefits which this magnificent organization bestows by inducing their friends to become members

As mentioned above this will be the last meeting before the meeting of the Grand Council, therefore it is the request of the regent and other officers that all members be present.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse, at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and, after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at Dreier & Bro's.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Drier Bros. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Rev. William Hollinshed
Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity." WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

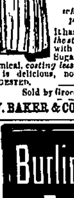
We pay the printer to give you good advice about health and to lead you to careful living.

Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.

If you would go to your doctor whenever you need his advice, we might save our money. He knows what you need.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.



Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— **Other Chemicals** are used in the preparation of **W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa** *which is absolutely pure and soluble.*

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE

A FAMILY BLESSING FOR 25c.

Its action upon the system is unlike any other external remedy, as it never drives the disease to the Internal Organs. Its properties go to the diseased part, and separate all the poisonous and corrupt humors, through the perspiring vessels to the surface, and eradicates the disease from the system. We warrant it to cure Old Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Sore Breasts or Nipples, Boils, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Fistula, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frosted Feet and all cutaneous diseases on man and beast.

PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE acts like magic on horse flesh in curing Scratches, Mange, Old Sores, Fresh Cuts, Snake Bites, Bruises, Burns, Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, &c. It is warranted to cure in every case, or money refunded. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, or sent by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

J. P. MILLS, 85 Liberty St., New York.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance and Loans,

ROOM 28, BANK BLOCK

Insurance Effected in the Following Reliable Companies:

Sun Fire Office London assets	$9,000,000
Phoenix of Hartford, assets	5,700,000
Milwaukee Mechanics, assets	1,750,000
Northwestern National, assets	1,650,000
Mutual Benefit Life, assets	47,000,000
Travelers Accident, assets	10,000,000

Loans made in Sums of $1,000 and up, 6 per cent. interest. Security must be gilt edged.

"F IF YOU DOUBT THE MERITS OF FOOTINE" —FOR— COLD, TENDER Sweaty, Odorous FEET CHILBLAINS & BUNIONS!

Ask the Mayor, Postmaster, Station Agent of Swanton, Ohio. If not, buy a box of your druggist. It makes an 8-oz. lotion that is guaranteed to cure. Price 25c. by mail. Manufactured B. V. LUDLUM, & CO. Swanton, Ohio. Box 26. Nov. 30-codev 1mo

HENRY HOP LEE'S CITY LAUNDRY,

180 Calhoun Street.

Shirts, 10 cts.; Cuffs per pair, 4 cts.; Collars, 2 cts.; Undershirts, 7 cts.; Drawers, 7 cts.; Handkerchiefs, 2 cts.; Socks, per pair, 4 cts.; Towels, 2 cts.

Big reduction from above prices for starching and ironing. All work done first-class and on short notice. 15-tf

C. W. BRUNS & CO., PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tubs.

135 Calhoun St

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

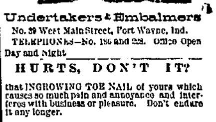
RECITAL!

Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, SOPRANO.

Miss NELLIE COOK, Pianist.

Admission 50 and 75c. Seat Sale Friday.

SHEUMANN & KLAEHN,



Undertakers & Embalmers

No. 39 West Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
TELEPHONES—No. 186 and 223. Office Open Day and Night

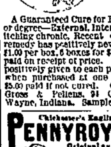
HURTS, DON'T IT?

that INGROWING TOE NAIL of yours which causes so much pain and annoyance and interferes with business or pleasure. Don't endure it any longer.

McCarty's Pat. Ingrowing Toe Nail Protector

is a quick, sure and Permanent Cure, and costs you complete only $1. I want good agents. Send for terms. W. H. McCARTY, Rolling Prairie, Ind. In ordering state which foot and which side of toe is sore. 20d-w1m

Shirts to Order. A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. **P. G. KUTTNER,** 144 Calhoun Street.



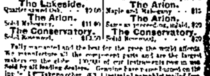
JAPANESE PILE CURE

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree—External, Internal, blind or bleeding itching chronic, Recent or Hereditary. This remedy has positively never been known to fail. $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. A written guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the $5.00 paid if not cured. Guarantee issue by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Samples free.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.



GUITARS The Marquette, The Lakeside, The Arion, The Conservatory.

MANDOLINS The Lakeside, The Arion, The Conservatory.

Fully warranted and the best for the price the world affords. We manufacture all the component parts and are the largest makers on the globe. Sold by all leading dealers. LYON & HEALY, 156 to 164 State St., Chicago.

Liquor and Opium Habit Cured.

Home Treatment a Specialty.

Consultation by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.

CUYLER INSTITUTE, Suite 57, 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WALL PAPER

Samples & directions how to hang & clean paper sent **FREE**

We have the largest stock in the country to select from at all prices. Painters and Paper Hangers trade solicited. GROTH & KLAPPERICH, Chicago, Ill. 114-16 W. Randolph St., and 540 S. Canal

LaGRIPPE

and General Debility resultant from it WILL BE CURED by using JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC, which is GUARANTEED to cure LA GRIPPE, TYPHOID FEVER, Chills and Fever, and all other FEVERS or MONEY REFUNDED. 700,000 sold last year. Unqualified endorsements of leading physicians. If not for sale by your druggist we will send it by mail on receipt of the price.

"THE BEST TONIC. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE." JOHNSON TONIC CO., 133 Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTER AT THE ALDINE Hotel. 12 2t

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 90 East Wayne street. 12 tf

WANTED TO BUY A GOOD NO 1 MILCH cow. Call at 55 East Wayne street, Fort Wayne. wlt

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SHELVING, counters and show-cases. Apply at 135 Calhoun street. 11 tf

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work in a family of three persons. Call at 15 West Lewis street. 10 2t

WANTED—Boarding; private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices should send their names to D F. Bower general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 12 tf

FOR SALE—Lot No 17, in Elizabeth C. Hanna's addition to Fort Wayne, containing one acre. Will sell for six hundred dollars. Terms, fifty dollars down, balance at ten dollars per month; interest, 6 per cent Dr. J. H. Adams, 116 Calhoun street. 8 tf

WANTED—Old lady that knows something of children, companion for young married lady, with baby one year old. Home given as long as wanted for right party. References given and required. Address, Mrs. C. Y. Smith, 121 West Washington St., Ft. Wayne. 6 tf

WANTED—LADIES WHO WILL DO WRITING for us at home, can make good wages. For full particulars send self addressed envelope with stamp to the Kokomo Medicine Co, Kokomo Ind., Manufacturers of the enchanting Rosetine for beautifying the complexion.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to officer Moses Read, corner Wayne and Barr sts., telephone, No. 232. 11 1o9

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass Block, Calhoun Street Fort Wayne, Ind. Wed&Sat to June 20

WANTED—Agents. You can make from $20 to $200 per month taking orders for J. W. Buel's Grand New Master Work, "Heroes of Unknown Seas and Savage Lands." A large quarto volume of 600 pages, equal to over 1200 ordinary sized pages, beautifully illustrated with numerous fine engravings and large double page oil plates. The grandest and best selling book of the age. Our terms are the best. Don't delay, but write for terms at once. Bowser Pub'g. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 12-1m

WIDE AWAKE WORKERS everywhere for the greatest book on earth, "SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the WORLD"; costing $100,000; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; unparalleled success; Mr. Thos L. Martin Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev J Howard Madison Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza, magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, Globe Bible Publishing Co., No 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; or Philadelphia, Pa. 29-10t

AS MANY new houses are already decided upon to be built in Lakeside at once, as went up during the entire season last year. The construction of the electric street car line will be commenced in a few days and it is hoped to have the cars running within three months. Lakeside proposes to be the first to give Fort Wayne people the luxury of rapid transit. Her central location is evidenced by the fact, that she has been made a part of the First Ward. A rapid advance in the price of lots is sure to take place in this spring. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the SENTINEL Office, bound copies of revised ordinances. 1-tf

FOR SALE—The fine brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. S. Hanna, at Nuttman & Co's bank. 31-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Suburban business lot and building. Just the place for grocery or meat market. Good bargain if taken soon. J. F. Cartice, Trentman Building, or 363 Lafayette street.

LAKESIDE—Already the many new houses planned to be built in Lakeside the coming season promise an advertizable building boom in that pretty part of the city. Now is the time to decide upon the plan of your house. Then find out what it will cost. Then go to the office of the Land company, Pixley & Long block, and have Mr. Wilding, the secretary, arrange with you for the Land company to put up your house and let you pay it back in small monthly payments. In this way you can get a home for only a little larger monthly payment than the rent you are now paying.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board, front rooms, on first and second floor, 30 West Washington street. 4 1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

NOTICE—

Sealed proposals will be received by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne on

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1892,

for the sale of a house standing on Short street in the city of Fort Wayne.
Bids will be received at the city clerk's office until 5 o'clock p. m., March 22, 1892.
The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. D. MEYER.
M. 2-10t Chairman of Committee.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS PROCURED.
TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.
Send me a model or drawing of your invention and I will examine records of U. S. Patent Office and advise you whether a patent can be procured. Validity searches and reports on patents carefully and promptly executed.
E. B. CLARK,
[Late Examiner U. S. Patent Office.]
Solicitor of Patents.
Expert in Patent Cases.
No. 608 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England

THE COMING COUNTRY.
The great Flathead Valley, in Montana, is attracting capital and labor. It is marvelously fertile in soil, has the largest coal veins on the Pacific slope, limitless forests of the finest timber and precious metals. Columbia Falls, the chief town of the region, has immense water power, and offers a good field for manufacturers. Maps and Descriptive matter sent by the Northern International Improvement Co.,
d&w-1mo. Columbia Falls, Montana

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

Matters of Interest to the Army of Railway Employes—Death of Ross Keller, a Well Known Railway Official.

J. Molitor, of the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

P. Cassidy, an employe in the Pittsburg round house, is on the sick list.

Chas Rodenbeck, of the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

Engineer T. Cheviron, of the Pittsburg, has resumed his run after an illness.

D. Cummins, fireman on a Pittsburg switch engine, is off duty on account of sickness.

Brakeman L. Boyd, of the Nickel Plate, is absent from work on account of sickness.

Nickel Plate Conductor Cherry is laying off for a few days. He is taking a much needed rest.

Daniel Welker, of Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is the father of a new boy baby. Mr. Welker is duly happy.

Brakeman Hartman has resigned his position with the Nickel Plate to accept a similar one with the Wabash railway.

A smile illuminates the countenance of C. Renker, of the Pittsburg car shop, today. Its a boy and looks like his papa.

The Lake Shore is bringing a lot of negroes from Tennessee to work on the grade for the double track through northern Indiana.

The Lake Erie and Western earned, in the first week of March, $61,343 62; increase over the corresponding week of 1891, $3,929 86.

Conductor Robert Phipps, of the Nickel Plate, is laying off on account of sickness. Conductor Stemen has charge of his crew.

Joseph Hagenrather, of Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is off duty on account of the death of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Miller, of Nirdlinger avenue.

The iron fixtures for the furniture cars now being built at the Pittsburg shop are all out and the men in that department started this morning on an order for 100 coke cars.

One of the trucks under a flat car gave way at Columbia City this morning, delaying No. 5 a couple of hours. The wreck crew was called out and soon removed the broken car.

Ed Keller has returned from a visit to Richmond, and this morning resumed work in the Pittsburg car shop. The boys say he did not come home alone, but Ed is very reticent and this is only a rumor.

F. B. Hubbard, formerly a telegraph operator on the Wabash, has been appointed superintendent of telegraph repairs and construction on the entire Northern Pacific system, with headquarters at St Paul.

John Khyeu, a Pennsylvania car inspector at this point, has gone to Dunkirk, Ohio, to serve the company in the same capacity. He has been promised his old position in case he is dissatisfied with the one at Dunkirk.

Theodore Bly, assistant yardmaster in the east yards of the Pennsylvania company, is off duty on account of the illness of his wife. John Kelley, the genial switchman, is acting as yardmaster during Mr. Bly's absence.

Herman Durnell, the Pittsburg engineer who had the misfortune to fracture the bones of one of his legs some months ago, is getting along nicely. The fractured bones united and Mr. Durnell will be able to be out soon.

The Pennsylvania company, to offset the alliance of the Philadelphia and Reading, is making overtures to a large number of the individual coal operators which will materially increase its business, and is meeting with favor on the part of the operators.

The Union Switch and Signal company's directors met at Pittsburg yesterday and elected the following officers: George Westinghouse, jr., president; E. H. Goodman, vice president and general manager. A. M. Byers, Thos. Rodd and James H. Willock, of Pittsburg, were elected as an executive committee.

Master Mechanic G. L. Potter is expected home from Philadelphia today. He was absent several days.

The Bass shops are crowded with orders and every department is now running to its full capacity.

Frank Carrus, gang foreman in the Pittsburg machine shop, is detained at home by sickness in his family.

Conductor Kinzie Kimmel, of the Pittsburg, has recovered from his recent illness and is again out on his run.

G. J. Beckstine, fireman on the Grand Rapids, who was off duty on account of the death of a friend, reported this morning.

A number of the employes of the Pittsburg shops attended the funeral of Mr. Stouder's child, which took place this afternoon.

J. Labbe passed the cigars among the employes in the Pittsburg shops this morning in honor of the arrival of a new girl baby at his house.

C. H. Worden left over the Pennsylvania lines for Birmingham, Ala., last evening. He goes south in the interest of the Electric Light company.

O. Warner, the traveling passenger agent for the Burlington, and a great hustler for business, was the guest of the local ticket agents last night.

F. Berghorn, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks with erysipelas, made the shop a call yesterday and was welcomed back by all.

Fred Stahl, the mail transfer clerk at Crestline, Ohio, has been transferred to the office of Superintendent Burt, at Cincinnati. He will go to that city next Monday.

Engineer William Turner, of the Pittsburg, was called to Valparaiso last night by a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his brother Mathew. Dr Ferguson accompanied Mr. Turner.

The weekly bulletin in the Pittsburg machine shop shows that engines 260, 351 and 159, were turned out, the former a new class R, and No. 156 was taken in for repairs. No. 161 was consigned to the "scrap" pile, being unfit for service.

A notice of the funeral of Mrs. J. A. Misner, wife of the Pittsburg engineer, was posted in the round house this morning. The funeral services will be held at the Baptist church at 1.30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Many of the trainmen will attend.

Frank Opatz and A. Rauner are sick. G. Kellenbach is taking a week's vacation and E. B. Moore has a mashed finger which keeps him from his work. All are employed in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop. This morning O. Barry, of the same department, had a knee badly bruised by a heavy iron toppling over upon him. He may be disabled a few days.

President Talbott and S. P. Sheerin both of Logansport, and other friends of the projected Indianapolis, Logansport and Chicago, held a conference in Indianapolis yesterday, the chief object of which was to consider the question of gaining entrance into that city. Steps were taken looking to such a result. The road will pass about midway between the Vandalia and the Lake Erie and Western on its north end, striking the towns of Young America, Russiaville, Kampton and Sheridan.

Dr. J. M. Kells, medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, will leave this evening for Steubenville, Ohio, where he will attend the funeral of his uncle tomorrow. Mrs Kells on account of poor health, will not accompany the doctor. Ross Kells, the deceased, was the superintendent of motive power of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway company, with headquarters in New York city. His death occurred at Dansville, N. Y., last Thursday, after a brief illness. He was well known in eastern railway circles, having devoted a lifetime to the business. When sixteen years old he entered a railway shop as an apprentice and passed through various promotions to the responsible position he held at the time of death. The remains were taken to Steubenville, Ohio, yesterday, and will be interred in the family burial ground tomorrow. The deceased was fifty-two years old. A. S. Work, road foreman of engines of the Nickel Plate, will furnish passes to all his men who wish to attend the funeral. Those going to Steubenville over the Nickel Plate will go to Cleveland, thence to the former city over the Cleveland and Pittsburg road.

That Tired Feeling

is often the forerunner of serious illness, which may be broken up if a good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength.

Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills insure this action and invigorate the liver.

Shut the Door.

You hear it constantly, People feel the draughts, but they never think of the over drafts upon nature which impair the digestive organs, and make the use of Simmons Liver Regulator necessary to effectually move the liver to action, and aid the digestive and assimilative powers of the body. The Regulator is the medicine for all disorders of the stomach. Try it and be vinced.

Cleveland proposes to extend its tunnel for a water supply two and a half miles further into the lake.

Set Him Right.

George Augustus Sala, the well known English writer, on his last Australian trip, wrote as follows to the London Daily Telegraph:

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

MEDICAL MATTERS.

Prominent Physicians Offer Their Services Free of Charge Until March 17, 1892.

Dr. U. Stackhouse and his medical associates will open tomorrow morning in White's new bank building, corner of Wayne and Clinton streets, entrance opposite Masonic Temple, Fort Wayne, Ind., a permanent medical institute for the treatment and cure of catarrh and all other chronic diseases.

These physicians are doing business on sound business principles, and just at present they want your acquaintance and they don't want your money.

There is no better way of becoming acquainted with the public or gaining the confidence of the people than by proving to them your sincerity and backing up your statements by good deeds.

It is proposed that, in order to accomplish these two results quickly and thoroughly, the Stackhouse Medical Institute will give

FREE MEDICINE AND TREATMENT
Up to and Including March 17, 1892.

This offer includes consultation, examination, service, medicines and treatment and no money will be accepted under any consideration or circumstances.

Bear the above statement well in mind, but do not conclude that this is an offer of charity. It is not. It is simply done to become acquainted with the people, and no difference how much or how little you are worth you are welcome to come.

Important.

Do not allow yourself to be persuaded that this offer is not made in good faith and is not a genuine one, for no money will be accepted under any circumstances before March 17, 1892.

IT IS GOOD PROOF,

When Prominent Clergymen Make Favorable Statements.

The Plain, Direct and Simple Statement of Rev. T. E. Lancaster—Don't Fail to Read It.

"I consider the method as used in my case as thoroughly rational and scientific, and after years of attention from prominent physicians without effect I am pleased to acknowledge that the Stackhouse system of treatment has given me the most signal relief from Catarrh and Bronchial trouble."

The speaker was Rev. T. E. Lancaster, one of the most celebrated and well known ministers of the west.

The reverend gentleman was formerly president of the Methodist Protestant conference of Indiana, and has lived in New Haven, Spencerville and Kendallville, but is now located in Greenfield, Ind., where he may be addressed by anyone interested in verifying this statement. He continued as follows:

"I contracted a severe case of bronchitis seventeen years ago, and suffered a recurrence of it every winter since. I developed nasal catarrh as a result of the bronchial trouble, and suffered from all the usual train of symptoms that accompanied this disagreeable disease. I had pains and sensations of fullness in the front of the head, dropping of mucous in the throat, stoppage of nasal passages, loss of smell, and, in fact, all the usual symptoms of catarrh.

"This state of affairs continued for years, gradually growing worse, until the disease invaded my ears and caused quite a material loss of hearing power. I was continually annoyed by ringing

REV. T. E. LANCASTER.

humming and buzzing noises in my ears, and these noises were so loud and so persistent that I could not sleep. The loss of sleep threw me into an intensely nervous condition that threatened entire prostration. It was while undergoing this suffering that I began treatment with Dr. Stackhouse, thanks to which step I am entirely relieved.

"My hearing is keen, my voice is clear. I have not had any symptoms of bronchitis since, and as I said in the beginning, my nose, throat and ears are free from any symptoms of the disease.

"You are at perfect liberty to make use of my name and history of my case in public print, and I believe it is a duty you owe persons who suffer as I did to let them know where they can obtain relief.

PERSONAL.

The Doctors Themselves.

Dr. U. Stackhouse, founder of the Stackhouse Medical Institute of Dayton, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Evansville, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind., has decided to locate a permanent institute in this city for the purpose of treating catarrh and all other chronic diseases.

Dr Stackhouse is a graduate of the medical college of Indiana and formerly house physician of the Indianapolis City hospital. The high regard by which Dr Stackhouse was held by his classmates is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to deliver the valedictory at the graduating exercises of his class. Dr. Stackhouse has been a student of the New York Polyclinic and other institutions devoted to the advancement of the higher branches of medicine, and has spent the working years of his life in his special lines of practice.

Dr. Stackhouse's diploma bears the written endorsement of Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and he is registered and licensed to practice medicine in twelve states and all the great cities of the union.

Dr Stackhouse some years ago perfected a system for the treatment of catarrh and all diseases of the throat and lungs that will absolutely cure all such cases if begun in time. Since which time he has associated with him in the cities named above skilled physicians who employ his system of treatment with the same success that he himself has had.

Each patient that is treated at the Stackhouse Medical Institute receives the full benefit of the wonderful skill and knowledge of Dr. Stackhouse, for, by reasons of a thorough system of reports and records, each case in all offices is thoroughly understood by him and if necessary treated by him.

The Medical Staff.

The consulting physicians of the Stackhouse Medical Institute are each graduates of leading and reputable medical colleges and are possessed of high personal credentials. The combined experience of Dr. Stackhouse and staff represents ninety five years of continuous medical practice.

Each of these physicians is a thorough master of the special system of treatment devised by Dr. Stackhouse and one or more of them will be found constantly at the Fort Wayne office, which will also receive the personal care and attention of Dr Stackhouse in the manner indicated heretofore.

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Permanently Located in White's New Bank Building,
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SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Successful treatment by mail. Write for symptom blank.

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Ladies Who Sew

or do housework will find "Leaurelle Oil Balm" a delightful article for instantly softening the skin and allaying roughness, acts at once. When applied dries in quickly, need not be washed off nor covered up. Its use does not interfere with the handling of the finest ribbons, silks or satins. Will not grease nor soil anything. 50c and $1 at druggists, large size prepaid by express for $1.

E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Goes Direct to Weak Spots.

Lots of people in decline are being restored by Wells' Health Renewer. It goes direct to weak spots. Try it. $1 at druggists.

Rough on Corns. Salve and Plasters Tin box, 10c.

Handsome Features

are of no avail if the nose is red, complexion cloudy, skin coarse grained or dotted with Pimples, Blotches or Freckles. Leaurelle Oil Balm, the great beautifier will smooth and clear the most annoying skin or complexion, gives a rosy tinge, a healthful glow and freshness, prevents tendency to Wrinkles, Ageing or Withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. Large size prepaid by express for $1.00.

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Rough on Toothache. Gives instant relief. 15c.

Skin Humors.

Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Eczema, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, cured by "Rough on Itch" Ointment. 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

Frank Rosenberg, of Kendallville, was killed by a switch engine.

All forms of rheumatism, muscular, sciatic, inflammatory, acute or chronic, cured by the use of HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND PLASTERS. For sale by Dreier Bros.

Railroad men, engineers, mechanics, printers, firemen—in fact, everybody—should use the "Horse Brand" Castile Soap, which is made of the pure and best cocoanut oil and will wash quicker and cleaner than any other soap on the market. It leaves the skin soft and fair and is a sure remedy for dandruff, tetter, pimples, salt rheum and other skin diseases. For sale by all grocers at the small price of 5c per ¼ pound, or 10c per ½ pound cakes; worth ten times more. july18-sa26t.

Blondolt & DeHaven, the Tailors, 34 East Berry Street, employ the BEST workmen and turn out first-class work on short notice. They carry the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter goods. Moderate prices. Call and examine. 16-19

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP facilitates Teething and regulates the Bowels. At all druggists Price 25 cts.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and relieves Consumptive Persons. 25 cents.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.
BEST FOR
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Housekeepers
—YOU CAN—
Have A MUCH BETTER Loaf and
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Less than Half the price of other kinds.

A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

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DRUGGISTS.

I am a Trav'ling man! I'll tell you of my plan.
I'm still a Trav'ling man! A jolly Fairbank man!
CHORUS:
For he himself has said it,
That he is a Trav'ling man! That he is a Fairbank man!

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THE POSITIVE CURE.
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Kindly examine the decorating of walls and ceilings, done by other parties, then permit us to show you our work, and judge for yourself, and we believe that your order will come to
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In the city. We are exclusive agents for the
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Offer in their Boys' and Children's Department the opportunity of a lifetime for buying
Nobby Spring Suits Cheap!
They have put an immense line of Seasonable Goods on the market at prices that will make them jump.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, THE BEST YOU EVER SAW,
At $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and up.
Mothers do not make a mistake in buying Spring Clothing.
Look at our Childrens Pants, from 25c to $1.00.
They Beat the World.
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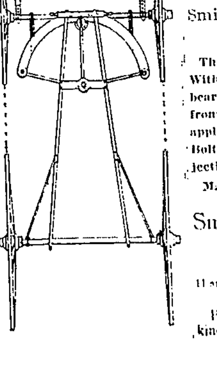

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Smith's Patent Short Turning Gear.
The Only Short Turn Gear With a Reach, and where the bearing comes directly on the front axle, and by an ingenious application of a Slot at the King Bolt we have over come all objections to short turn gears.
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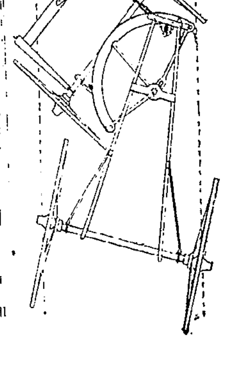

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

A HEALTHY TONIC FOR INVALIDS OF ALL KINDS.

Humorous Anecdotes Gleaned from Various Sources. Something to Read Which Will Make Anybody Sleep Well—Better Than Medicine When Taken Before Retiring.

Avoided Bad Luck.

Brooks. Say, old man, do you know you owe me quite a sum?

Slopaugh. Is it? How much?

Brooks. Thirteen dollars; and as thirteen is an unlucky number, suppose you just—

Slopaugh. By Jove, that's so! I'm glad you mentioned it. Just make it fifteen, will you? Much obliged for telling me.—Boston News.

Possibly He Did.

It was a bitter cold night and the policeman knew his business when he found a man asleep on a bench in the park. He waked him up and tried to take him along with him but he couldn't budge him.

"Lemme alone," he protested. "I'm all right. Wake me up for breakfush at 9 o'clock. Goo' night."

He did this two or three times and the officer saw that it would be necessary to get some help.

"Very well," he said, to humor him as he started off, "I'll wake you up."

"Thanks," he murmured, sleepily. "But shay?"

"What is it?" and the officer stopped.

"Shut the gate, won't you, ash you go out. I think I feel a draf' comin' in somewhere. Goo' night.—Detroit Free Press.

A Spring (Bed) Happening.

An Innocent Abroad.

A countryman from New Jersey missed his pocket-book.

"Why don't you apply to the police," suggested a city friend, to whom he complained.

"Do you think they stole it?" was the innocent response.

"I dare say. You had better ask the first one you meet."

"I'll do it."

N. B.—There is a man from New Jersey in Bellvue hospital.—Texas Siftings.

Preferred Death to Discomfort.

Doctor di Pozzo. Great goodness, De Long! Are you still in the city? Didn't I tell you a month ago you would have to go South or die? You look worse than ever.

De Long. Yes, I know; I paid you for that advice, and tried it. Now, what would you charge to let me die—in New York?—Puck.

He Wanted "Me."

Perhaps the most extraordinary case of absence of mind ever related is one recorded of an intoxicated man who applied late at night at the Paris morgue where the bodies of the unknown dead are placed.

"What do you want?" asked the keeper.

"I'm looking for me," said the intoxicated man.

"What do you mean?"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Promise of a New Heart.

The lesson for Sunday, March 13, may be found in Ezekiel 36: 25-38.

INTRODUCTORY.

Ezekiel has been aptly called the Dante of the prophetic group, as Isaiah was the Milton. He speaks strong, plain words, he calls sin what it is, filthiness. Certainly his voice is needed in this dainty, soft-speaking age. There are a host of people abroad who will be offended at the stern, outspoken language of this prophet. They do not see anything but sentiment in Solomon's ardent accents of love, and Ezekiel's vocabulary, on the other hand, is harsh, and his ideas coarse and provincial. The divine truth of the Songs of Solomon and of the prophecy of Ezekiel is not in their hearts, hence they are offended. When they see God with the rapture of divine affection, and see sin with the hate of heaven, then they will read aright, and not till then.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Then. Hebrew and Ezekiel has been speaking of God sanctifying his name by his miracles to a captive people. It is the midst of the great captivity. Ezekiel prophesied from the river Chebar in Babylonia, at least half of his writings being after the event (chapters 25-48), the early years of the fifth century before Christ.—Sprinkle or scatter. Of dust, Job 2: 10. Douay "pour." Of those who force out of this a reference to baptism, which means, primarily, self-dedication, rather than divine cleansing, we have only to suggest a word of caution, lest they be found guilty of the sin of Jehoiakim, cutting the word with a penknife, only in this case it is clipping to fit a preconceived notion.—Clean. Used three times in this verse. Root meaning, bright, clean, pure. Applied to unalloyed gold. Ex. 25: 11.

New. This word, used twice here, is akin to clean, in the preceding verse, in its signification. First meaning: bright, fresh, hence renewed, restored. 1 Sam. ...

[illegible]

The Crowning Triumph of a Mexican.

The hat is beyond comparison the pet article of a Mexican's dress. Even the matter of the dents in the crown is used to convey a meaning. Four dents must be arranged in every sombrero. One on each side, one in front and one behind. The significance of this arrangement is that, when there was a difference of opinion in this country in regard to the rights of the church, and the two parties were formed, one in favor of the church and one against it, the church party adopted this device as a distinguishing mark, and these four dents are intended to give the crown a rude form of the cross. There has been no burning question dividing the nation recently, so the four dents have remained, as is the case with many other customs, long after their original significance has been forgotten. The sombrero is exactly analogous to a lady's bonnet. The only way in which the individual taste is hampered is in regard to the general shape. The amount, style and cost of trimming is left wholly to the owner's will. The Mexicans have evolved an article whose variations in trimming are positively bewildering. The band comes next as we descend the crown. The most popular form now is a double coil of silver rope varying from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Before the band took its present form it was a heavy braid of silver cord, and the indications are that the cumbrous shape now in vogue will soon be succeeded by several turns of a lighter cord, occupying from two to four inches at the base of the crown. The chance for display which the brim affords is not slighted. There may be only a narrow ribbon of silver running around the outer edge, or, as is frequently the case, it is wholly hidden by the amount of trimming on both the upper and the under side of the brim. This silver ribbon is woven into various fanciful and intricate designs, and forms an important element in the decoration of the hat. There is the utmost diversity of color among the sombreros, varying from pure white to simple black. Drab is the most-used color, doubtless, on account of the dust which at times is overwhelming. The material generally used for the manufacture of som- ...

[illegible]

The Fainting Racket.

First Tramp—What's th' matter wid Mike? He looks as if life wasn't wort' livin'.

Second Tramp—That's jist how he feels. Ye mind two days ago a poor man fainted in front o' that big house over yonder, an' th' kind lady rushed out wid a bottle o' brandy to restore 'im?

"I mind."

"Well, Mike, he tried th' faintin' racket there this mornin', an' th' ole lady rushed out th' same as before. But when she seed Mike, she said, 'Poor feller, his pores is all stopped up so he can't breathe,' says she, an' then she turned th' hose on 'im.—New York Weekly.

The Magnetic Mineral Mud Baths,

Given at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Indiana on the Wabash Line, attract more attention to-day than any other health resort in this country.

Hundreds of people suffering from rheumatism, kidney trouble, and skin diseases, have been cured within the last year by the wonderful magnetic mud and mineral water baths. If you are suffering with any of these diseases, investigate this, nature's own remedy, at once. The sanitarium buildings, bath house, water works, and electric light plant, costing over $150,000, just completed—open all the year round.

Write at once for beautiful illustrated printed matter, containing complete information and reduced railroad rates. Address F. Chandler, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo., or H. L. Kramer, General Manager of Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana.

On the occasion of the death of an old colored "mammy" in Lexington, Ky., recently, her remains were laid in state in the parlor of her mistress' handsome home, and many white mourners followed the body to the final resting place. During the last days of her illness it was customary for the ladies of the family to hurry home, whenever they had had occasion to go out, so that the old auntie should not get lonesome.

Bad taste in the mouth or an unpleasant breath, when resulting from Catarrh, are overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years are made free by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston *Budget*, formerly with Boston *Journal*.

Mr. John C. Feriman, Albion, Illinois, writes on Jan. 16th, 1891: "My wife has been a great sufferer from headaches for over 20 years, and your Bradycrotine is the only medicine that has ever relieved her. I can get you all the recommendations you want from here. We take great pleasure in recommending it on all occasions." Of all Druggists. Fifty cents.

Wooden Spoons.

One of the most extensive of the minor industries in Russia is the manufacture of wooden spoons, of which 30,000,000 are produced every year in the Czar's domains. They are made of birchwood.

The man who makes his own God has one who is merciless.

Plain enough—the way to a clear complexion, free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots, and roughness. Purify your blood, and you have it. With pure, rich blood, an active liver, good appetite and digestion, the hues of health follow. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives you all of them. It is the blood-purifier. There's no lack of them, but there's none like this. It's *guaranteed* to accomplish all that's claimed for it. In all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood, it benefits or cures, or the money is refunded. With an ordinary medicine, it couldn't be done. But this *isn't* an ordinary medicine.

It is the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the *good* you get.

Can you ask more?

The "Discovery" acts equally well *all the year* round.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

GARFIELD TEA

With Quinine, it (Garfield Tea) is a specific for La Grippe.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

LANE'S MEDICINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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SEEDS

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Tutt's Tiny Pills

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

PENSION

Officer A. H. Dailey

March

April

May

Hood's Sarsaparilla

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Disordered Liver,

Impure Blood,

"Why Are You Sick?"

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD. RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

[illegible]

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

CHRISTIANITY OFFERS REFUGE TO ALL.

The Faith of Jesus Is Likened to the Cedar of Lebanon, in the Shade of Whose Branches Fowl of Every Wing Shall Dwell.

The Tabernacle Pulpit.

Dr. Talmage's subject was the refuge offered by the Christian religion to people of all ages and every variety of character. His text was Ezekiel xvii, 23, "A goodly cedar, and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing."

The cedar of Lebanon is a royal tree. It stands 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. A missionary counted the concentric circles and found one tree 3,500 years old—long rooted, broad branches, all the year in luxuriant foliage. The same branches that bent in the hurricane that David saw sweeping over Lebanon rock to-day over the head of the American traveler. This monarch of the forest, with its leafy fingers, plucks the honors of a thousand years and sprinkles them upon its own uplifted brow, as though some great hallelujah of Heaven had been planted upon Lebanon and it were rising up with all its long armed strength to take hold of the hills whence it came.

Oh, what a fine place for birds to nest in! In hot days they come thither—the eagle, the dove, the swallow, the sparrow and the raven. There is to many of us a complete fascination in the structure and habits of birds. They seem not more of earth than Heaven—ever vacillating between the two. No wonder that Audubon, with his gun, tramped through all the American forests in search of new specimens. Geologists have spent years in finding the track of a bird's claw in the new red sandstone. There is enough of God's architecture in a snipe's bill or a grouse's foot to confound all the universities. Musicians have, with clefs and bars, tried to catch the sound of the nightingale and robin. Among the first thing that a child notices is a swallow at the eaves, and grandfather goes out with a handful of crumbs to feed the snowbirds.

The Bible is full of ornithological allusions. The birds of the Bible are not dead and stuffed, like those of the museum, but living birds, with fluttering wings and plumage. "Behold the fowls of the air," says Christ. "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down," exclaims Obadiah. "Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacocks?" says Job. David describes his desolation by saying, "I am like a pelican of the wilderness; I am like an owl of the desert; I watch and am as a sparrow alone upon the housetop." "Yea, the stork in the Heaven knoweth her appointed time; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord"—so says Jeremiah.

Ezekiel in my text intimates that Christ is the cedar, and the people from all quarters are the birds that lodge among the branches. "It shall be a goodly cedar, and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing." As in Ezekiel's time, so now—Christ is a goodly cedar, and to Him are flying all kinds of people—young and old, rich and poor, men high soaring as the eagle, those fierce as the raven, and those gentle as the dove. "All fowl of every wing!"

First, the young may come. Of the eighteen hundred and ninety-two years that have passed since Christ came, about sixteen hundred have been wasted by the good in misdirected efforts. Until Robert Raikes came, there was no organized effort for saving the young. We spend all our strength trying to bend old trees, when a little pressure would have been sufficient for the sapling. We let men go down to the very bottom of sin before we try to lift them up. It is a great deal easier to keep a train on the track than to get it on when it is off. The experienced reinsman checks the fiery steed at the first jump, for when he gets in full swing, the swift hoofs clicking fire from the pavement and the bit between his teeth, his momentum is irresistible.

It is said that the young must be allowed to sow their "wild oats." I have noticed that those who sow their wild oats seldom try to raise any other kind of crop. There are two opposite destinies. If you are going to Heaven, you had better take the straight road, and not try to go to Boston by the way of New Orleans. What is to be the history of this multitude of young people around me to-day? I will take you by the hand and show you a glorious sunrise. I will not whine about this thing, nor groan about it, but come, young men and maidens, Jesus wants you. His hand is love, His voice is music, His smile is Heaven. Religion will put no handcuffs on your wrist, no hopples on your feet, no brand on your forehead.

I went through the heaviest snowstorm I have ever known to see a dying girl. Her cheek on the pillow was white as the snow on the casement. Her large, round eye had not lost any of its luster. Loved ones stood all around the bed trying to hold her back. Her mother could not give her up, and one nearer to her than either father or mother was frantic with grief. I said, "Fanny, how do you feel?" "Oh!" she said, "happy, happy! Mr. Talmage, tell all the young folks that religion will make them happy."

As I came out of the room, louder than all the sobs and wailings of grief, I heard the clear, sweet, glad voice of the dying girl. "Good-night; we shall meet again on the other side of the river." The next Sabbath we buried her. We brought white flowers and laid them on the coffin. There was in all that crowded church but one really happy and delighted face, and that was the face of Fanny. Oh, I wish that now my Lord Jesus would go through this audience and take all these flowers of youth and garland them on his brow. The cedar is a fit refuge for birds of brightest plumage and swiftest wing. See, they fly! they fly! "All fowl of every wing."

Again, I remark that the old may come. You say, "Suppose a man has to go on crutches; suppose he is blind; suppose he is deaf; suppose that nine-tenths of his life has been wasted." Then I answer: Come with crutches. Come, old men, blind and deaf, come to Jesus. If you would sweep your hand around before your blind eyes, the first thing you would touch would be the cross. It is hard for an aged man or woman to have grown old without religion. Their taste is gone. The peach and the grape have lost their flavor. They say that somehow fruit does not taste as it used to. Their hearing gets defective, and they miss a great deal that is said in their presence.

Their friends have all gone and everybody seems so strange. The world seems to go away from them and they are left all alone. They begin to feel in the way when you come into the room where they are, and they move their chair nervously and say, "I hope I am not in the way." Alas! that father and mother should ever be in the way. When you were sick and they sat up all night rocking you, singing to you, administering to you, did they think that you were in the way? Are you tired of the old people? Do you snap them up quick and sharp? You will be cursed to the bone for your ingratitude and unkindness!

Oh, it is hard to be old without religion—to feel this world going away and nothing better coming. If there be any here who have gone far on without Christ, I address you deferentially. You have found this a tough world for old people. Alas! to have aches and pains and no Christ to sooth them. I want to give you a cane better than that you lean on. It is the cane that the Bible speaks of when it says, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." I want to give you better spectacles than those you now look through. It is the spiritual eyesight of divine grace. Christ will not think that you are in the way.

Does your head tremble with the palsy of old age? Lay it on Christ's bosom. Do you feel lonely now that your companions and children are gone? I think Christ has them. They are safe in His keeping. Very soon He will take you where they are. I take hold of your arm and try to lead you to a place where you can put down all your burden. Go with me. Only a little while longer and your sight will come again, and your hearing will come again, and with the strength of an immortal athlete you will step on the pavement of Heaven. No crutches in Heaven, no sleepless nights in Heaven, no cross looks for old people. Dwelling there for ages, no one will say, "Father, you know nothing about this; step back; you are in the way!"

Oh, how many dear old folks Jesus has put to sleep! How sweetly He has closed their eyes! How gently folded their arms! How He has put His hand on their silent hearts and said: "Rest now, tired pilgrim. It is all over. The tears will never start again. Hush! Hush!" So He gives His beloved sleep. I think the most beautiful object on earth is an old Christian—the hair white, not with the frosts of winter, but the blossoms of the tree of life. I never feel sorry for a Christian old man. Why feel sorry for those upon whom the glories of the eternal world are about to burst? They are going to the goodly cedar. Though their wings are heavy with age, God shall renew their strength like the eagle, and they shall make their nest in the cedar. "All fowl of every wing."

Again, the very bad, the outrageously sinful, may come. Men talk of the grace of God as though it were so many yards long and so many yards deep. People point to the dying thief as an encouragement to the sinner. How much better it would be to point to our own case and say, "If God saved us He can save anybody." There may be those here who never had one earnest word said to them about their souls. Consider me as putting my hand on your shoulder and looking in your eye. God has been good to you. You ask, "How do you know that? He has been very hard on me." "Where did you come from?" "Home." "Then you have a home. Have you ever thanked God for your home? Have you children?" "Yes." "Have you ever thanked God for your children? Who keeps them safe? Were you ever sick?" "Yes." "Who made you well? Have you been fed every day? Who feeds you? Put your hand on your pulse. Who makes it throb?" Listen to the respiration of your lungs. Who helps you breathe? Have you a Bible in the house, spreading before you the future life? Who gave you that Bible?"

Oh, it has been a story of goodness and mercy all the way through. You have been one of God's pet children. Who fondled you and caressed you and loved you? And when you went astray and wanted to come back, did He ever refuse? I know of a father who, after his son came back the fourth time, said, "No; I forgave you three times, but I will never forgive you again." And the son went off and died. But God takes back His children the thousandth time as cheerfully as the first. As easily as with my handkerchief I strike the dust off a book, God will wipe out all your sins.

There are hospitals for "incurables." When men are hopelessly sick, they are sent there. Thank God! there is no hospital for spiritual incurables. Though you had the worst leprosy that ever struck a soul, your flesh shall come again like the flesh of a little child. Oh, this mercy of God! I am told it is an ocean. Then I place on it four swift sailing craft, with compass and charts and choice rigging and skillful navigators, and I tell them to launch away and discover for me the extent of this ocean.

That craft puts out in one direction, and sails to the north; this craft to the south; this to the east; this to the west. They crowd on all their canvas and sail 10,000 years, and one day come up to the harbor of Heaven, and I shout to them from the beech, "Have you found the shore?" and they answer, "No shore to God's mercy!" Swift angels, dispatched from the throne, attempt to go across it. For a million years they fly and fly, but they come back and fold their wings at the foot of the throne and cry, "No shore! no shore to God's mercy!"

Mercy! Mercy! Mercy! I sing it. I preach it. I pray it. Here I find a man bound hand and foot to the devil, but with one stroke of the hammer of God's truth the chains fell off and he is free forever. Mercy! Mercy! Mercy! There is no depth it cannot fathom; there is no height it cannot scale; there is no infinity it cannot compass. I take my stand under this goodly cedar and see the flocks flying thither. They are torn with the shot of temptation and wounded and sick and scarred. Some fought with iron beak; some once feasted on carcasses; some were fierce of eye and cruel of talon, but they came, flock after flock—"All fowl of every wing."

Again, all the dying will find their nest in this goodly cedar. It is cruel to destroy a bird's nest, but death does not hesitate to destroy one. There was a beautiful nest in the next street. Lovingly the parents brooded over it. There were two or three little robins in the nest. The scarlet fever thrust its hands into the nest, and the birds are gone. Only those are safe who have their nests in the goodly cedar. They have over them "the feathers of the Almighty." Oh, to have those soft, warm, eternal wings stretched over us! Let the storms beat and the branches of the cedar toss on the wind—no danger. When a storm comes, you can see the birds flying to the woods. Ere the storm of death comes down, let us fly to the goodly cedar.

Of what great varieties Heaven will be made up. There come men who once were hard and cruel and desperate in wickedness, yet now, soft and changed by grace, they come into glory, "All fowl of every wing." And here they come, the children who were reared in loving home circles flocking through the gates of life, "All fowl of every wing." These were white and came from northern homes; these were black and ascended from southern plantations; these were copper colored and went up from Indian reservations—"All fowl of every wing." So God gathers them up. It is astonishing how easy it is for a good soul to enter Heaven.

A prominent business man in Philadelphia went home one afternoon, lay down on the lounge and said, "It is time for me to go." He was very aged. His daughter said to him, "Are you sick?" He said: "No; but it is time for me to go. Have John put it in two of the morning papers, that my friends may know that I am gone. Goodby;" and as quick as that God had taken him.

It is easy to go when the time comes. There are no ropes thrown out to pull us ashore; there are no ladders let down to pull us up. Christ comes and takes us by the hand and says, "You have had enough of this; come up higher." Do you hurt a lily when you pluck it? Is there any rudeness when Jesus touches the cheek, and the red rose of health whitens into the lily of immortal purity and gladness?

When autumn comes and the giant of the woods smites his anvil and the leafy sparks fly on the autumnal gale, then there will be thousands of birds gathering in the tree at the corner of the field, just before departing to warmer climes, and they will call and sing until the branches drop with the melody. There is a better clime for us, and by and by we shall migrate. We gather in the branches of the goodly cedar, in preparation for departure. You heard our voices in the opening song; you will hear them in the closing song—voices good, voices bad, voices happy, voices distressful—"All fowl of every wing." By and by we shall be gone.

If all this audience is saved, as I hope they will be, I see them entering into life. Some have had it hard; some have had it easy. Some were brilliant; some were dull. Some were rocked by pious parentage; others have had their infantile cheeks scalded with the tears of woe. Some crawled, as it were, into the kingdom on their hands and knees, and some seemed to enter in chariots of flaming fire. Those fell from a ship's mast; these were crushed in a mining disaster. They are God's singing birds now. No gun of huntsman shall shoot them down. They gather on the trees of life and fold their wings on the branches, and far away from frosts and winds and night they sing until the hills are flooded with joy, and the skies drop music, and the arches of pearl send back the echoes—"All fowl of every wing."

Behold the saints, beloved of God,
Washed are the robes in Jesus' blood,
Brighter than angels lo! they shine,
Their glories splendid and sublime.

Through tribulation great they came;
They bore the cross and scorned the shame;
Now, in the heavenly temple blest,
With God they dwell, on Him they rest.

While everlasting ages roll
Eternal love shall feast their soul,
And scenes of bliss, forever new,
Rise in succession to their view.

Don Pedro's limbs are incased in tight-fitting white silk, white satin low cut shoes, embroidered in gold and gems, cover the feet; white satin tunic reaching to the knees, belted and embroidered with bands of gold, pearls and diamonds. From the shoulders depends the train, several yards long. In this the silky pile of emerald green velvet, with its golden, sheeny, satin lining, is perfection, and scattered in rich profusion over the surface is the imperial arms traced in heavy gold thread embroidery. It seemed to be literally sprinkled with glittering diamond points, and the round cape (pelerine shaped) that covered his shoulders and chest nearly to the waist crowned the effect completely. This is the most rare and wonderful part of the royal court costume, being made entirely from the breast feathers of the famous South American bird called the "sonouno." These plumes are a vividly bright orange color, fine as silk and glossy as satin, overlying each other until they seem to be the veritable skin of the bird itself. It is said that it takes one hundred birds to furnish sufficient feathers to cover this part of the dress. Over this feathered cape was flung a costly necklace of diamonds and emeralds of immense size, and close around the throat was tied a rich lace cravat, with wrist-falls to match.

The crown was weighted with gems; great diamonds inserted in the bands of gold, interspersed with emeralds and rubies and pearls, incased a cap of velvet that seemed to press heavily on the royal head. The scepter was gold, higher than himself, and tipped with emblems. The sword, passed through the belt, was completely studded with pearls and diamonds. I observed that our monarch's hands were incased, as were his feet and limbs, in woven silk, and the famous signet ring was outside of the glove.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

The largest vessels employed in the coral fishery on the Italian coast are of about fourteen tons, and employ a dozen hands. They have to work night and day, the men relieving each other every six hours. They fish from March to October, and their food consists chiefly of macaroni and biscuit. Each boat makes from 300 to 900 pounds, according to its size. The coral is usually found attached to rocks, never in mud, nor in muddy waters. The coral rock is formed of different species of madrepores. Sometimes it is also found attached to shell and other marine objects. It spreads out its branches in all directions, attaining a height of about a foot and the thickness of about an inch.

This mode of fishing coral is very primitive and might be improved with advantage. A frame, consisting of two bars of wood or iron, about fifteen feet in length, placed across each other, is weighted in the middle with a large stone. This frame is hung with tangles of hemp and nets, one of which is attached to each of the four extremities of the crossbar frame. This is then let down by means of a thick rope onto the coral bed and is dragged backward and forward till the coral branches are entangled in it. The rope is then attached to a windlass, and the frame is thus brought heavily to the surface. Precious coral varies in color from a deep red to a pale pink. It is also sometimes marbled black and white; and there is even black and white coral. Red coral was once the most esteemed; now a delicate pink is the most valued. The finest pink coral is worth from $400 to $800 per ounce, while ordinary red coral may be had for $10 per ounce.

The question of the electric nature of cyclones is a question of fact, and cannot be determined by balancing opinions. Facts alone can decide, by proving or disproving that cyclones are caused by electricity. I maintain that not only cyclones, but all the phenomena of the atmosphere, are electric in their nature and character. The facts upon which I strongly rely and adduce to prove the electrical nature of cyclones cannot be stated here, for they are too voluminous. The substance, however, is briefly as follows: A luminous or fiery cloud-spout is seen to descend from the clouds, which is met by a flash from the earth where the spout touches. Simultaneous with the flash everything free at the point struck explodes into fragments, is carried clean away, and generally hurled into the clouds through the vortex. Likewise, whenever an electric discharge takes place, ozone in stifling quantities appears with the flash. Combustibles are set on fire in the buildings struck, and destroyed. Flashes issue from the furniture in the houses, and sparks from the walls, like from an emery wheel. After night the tornado-cloud is invariably luminous—often not perceived in the day-time—and a wave-like flame on the earth confronts the cloud spout and sweeps forward on the surface of the ground.

I interpret these facts to say that this luminosity, these sparks and flames, are electricity, and hence that the whole phenomenon is an electric one.

"Do you really think," the reporter asked, "any man can get his money's worth out of a cigar he pays a quarter for?"

"In my opinion," said the clerk, "it depends largely upon the imagination of the man. For my part, I think the domestic every bit as good as the imported cigar, and there is no domestic cigar of the ordinary size, four and one-half inches, made that is worth $100 a thousand at wholesale. You can get from the manufacturer the best cigar made, and just as good as anybody could want to smoke, for about $45 a thousand. To make a thousand will require fourteen pounds of Havana, the best of which in the market can be had at $1.40 per pound; Connecticut wrappers will cost $5 more; boxes, $2; stripping, $1; making, $12; packing, $1; stamps, $3; rent 80 cents. That's about $45. The very best cigar, Connecticut wrapper and Havana filler, will not cost more than $90."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

D'Esterre had been a British naval officer of Irish blood. He was a brave man, but something of a bully, like naval officers in general. O'Connell made a speech, referring to the beggarly corporation of Dublin, meaning the City Council, in which D'Esterre was a member. D'Esterre was an intense Protestant. He announced that he would horsewhip O'Connell, who kept out of his way until D'Esterre opened a correspondence with him. At that time O'Connell had six children. Disappointed in having a street fight and a horse-whipping, D'Esterre challenged and O'Connell accepted. The parties met thirteen miles from Dublin, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after a snowstorm. D'Esterre fired first and missed. O'Connell shot his antagonist in the groin, an inch below the hip, and the ball traversed the hip, passed through the bladder, and probably touched the spine. O'Connell was very much distressed at the result of the duel, and pensioned the widow and daughter. He was not prosecuted.

DRAMATIC DOINGS.

WHAT PLAYERS, PLAYWRIGHTS AND MANAGERS ARE DOING.

"Evangeline" and Its Remarkable Career—It Made Ed. Rice Rich, and Will Now Make Charles Rich Richer—Life on the Stage—Notes, Etc.

It Has Made $1,200,000.

THE life of "Evangeline" is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the American stage says the New York Journal. About fifteen years ago Ed Rice, then a clerk in the Cunard steamship office in Boston, went to see one of the Lydia Thompson burlesques at one of the theaters in that town. Lydia was then in the zenith of her frame and beauty. As Rice was walking down the lobby after the performance he met Cheever Goodwin, and Cheever happened to say:

"I think I could do better than that myself." Rice said:

"As for the music I am sure I could beat them out of their boots."

"Why don't you try?" he added. "I am with you," said Cheever.

And the very next day they started in to work. Rice, who is not a musician, has a good many of the musician's instincts and inspirations. He got John Braham, a brother of our own Dave, to help him in the annotations and to do the scoring, for though Rice can play well he does not know one note from another.

In about three months "Evangeline" was ready. They could not get an opening for it. No one wanted it, and ultimately Rice raked money together to pay for the scenery and costumes and got the piece on at the Boston Museum. It proved an unquestionable failure. The people there did not take to the burlesque of the New England ideal, for it was too new for their comprehension. At any rate it was not much liked and it was very little applauded.

Rice and his copartners were on their legs. But they made up their minds to try heroic remedies, and without any idea how they would ever get to New York they made dates for a summer run at Niblo's Garden. By this time Rice had secured William Crane, the very man who is now playing a star engagement at the Star Theater, to impersonate Le Blanc.

The weather proved hot and the New York public somewhat apathetic. The business during the first week was thoroughly discouraging, and then it picked up a little. On the third week the house got to be quite full, and on the fourth and fifth weeks the theater could not contain the audiences that wanted to get in.

It was that very circumstance which settled Rice's career, the career of one of the most extraordinary men who ever adorned the American stage.

The first sight of profit made him crazy with joy. He dreamed of big things and he ultimately did them. From this short summer run at Niblo's he branched out into dates all over the country, and from that time began the wonderful career of this most remarkable of American burlesques.

No piece that has ever been produced in America has created more stars. When we use the word "create" we simply mean that clever people first succeeded in establishing a reputation in this piece. Here are, for instance, some of the people who were almost unknown in the East until they appeared in it.

Crane himself, George S. Knight, Hunter, the original fine fisherman; Nat Goodwin, Eliza Wethersby, Lizzie Webster, Venie Clancy, Maflitt, George Fortescue, Henry E. Dixey, Willie Edouin, even Stuart Robson. All these have appeared at some time or another in this apparently never ending play.

And still it comes back to Niblo's Garden, with probably a better chance of success than anything that has been done at that theater within a good long time.

Women innumerable have appeared in it; women who from simple beginnings played either Gabriel or Evangeline—though all wanted Gabriel some way or another. It was a tights part and one of the first that secured acceptance on the American stage, certainly the first of a purely American character.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate the dozens of talented and untalented woman who have played these two parts. Eliza Wethersby was, perhaps, the best of all, but Venie Clancy and Lizzie Webster are the most remembered. Verona Jarbeau, Louise Montage, Irene Vernona, May Brawson, these fix the mind upon the gradual decline of quality in this popular burlesque.

A few days ago we had in the two principal parts Patti Stone as Gabriel and Hilda Thomas as Evangeline. The later has made some name for herself upon the variety stage and is really a clever young woman. Of Patti Stone less is known, though not a little has been written of a complementary sort about her during the road tour.

"Evangeline," it was computed two years ago, had made during its career, $1,200,000, and this was quite a conservative estimate. Of course most of the money was lost in other speculations. It was two years ago that Rice needed money so badly that he sold his rights in the piece to Charles Rich, the son of Isaac B. Rich of Boston, the wealthiest manager in America.

Rice overdrew the money coming to him and it is presumed that Charles Rich is still the proprietor of the play. If so he will make a good deal of money from it yet. It is understood that he has now subleased the burlesque, but whenever properly done in New York it has coined money.

It was, by the way, this piece that caused the split between Ed. Rice and his father-in-law, Isaac P. Rich. The latter has been spending a good deal of money on the revival of the piece, on new scenery, etc., so as to present it in fine style, and Rice borrowed the scenery from Mr. Rich's Boston theater. When he got through with it, he left it out in the rain to mildew and rot, and this was the straw that broke the camel's back. Mr. Rich had been a patient and enduring camel for a long number of years. When at last that patience was exhausted Rice skipped to Australia.

Life on the Stage.

There is a fascinating legend afloat that other people pay for actresses' meals and recreations' writes Maud Banks, the actress, in an article on "Stage Life for Women" in the Ladies' Home Journal. But it isn't so; it all comes out of the same thin pocket-book which provides the dresses, the ornaments, the advertising flourishes and the handsome photographs. Other people do not do anything for actresses without expecting pay; much more costly pay than the last few dollars out of the thin pocket-book. This is the most expensive delusion actresses and would-be actresses have! It costs a great many health, courage, character and life. When a woman pays with her wits or her smiles, or with anything but money, she will find in the end that no quicker or more certain way could she have taken to bankrupt herself.

Another thing: A dashing, smart, unscrupulous woman will outstrip twenty clever, handsomer, better women in getting a position, getting a salary, getting a success or notoriety. It is done every day and no wonder the enthusiastic girl in front thinks it pays. Does it? Ask the dashing, unscrupulous woman in ten years, in five, in three. No need to ask her. Look at her and answer yourself.

I said to a woman once, an actress: "Stage life is pretty hard on a good woman?" "Hard!" she replied, "it is impossible."

I said to a man once, an actor: "Ella R—— (a mutual friend) is going to leave the stage because she says she can't keep respectable on it. What do you think of it?" "I think she is right, but it wouldn't do to say so."

Why won't it do? If it is desperately hard for a woman to keep on her feet, why not say so and let the butterflies which, after all, are butterflies and not earth-worms, find some other brightness less poisonous to feed on! Many—I dare say, most—pretty, weak girls would rather be good than vicious if circumstances would help them. Well, let us tell them circumstances are not helpful behind the footlights. Let the amateurs at virtue, who shipwreck themselves and our profession, go elsewhere where life is easier and leave room to the people who can endure as well as act. I know it a widely-accepted theory that one can't do both; but theories have their judgment day as well as men and it is time for some kind of a judgment day here!

Let us say an honest life on the stage is a giant's task and perhaps the giants will come and help us. At any rate, let us say it loud and frighten the butterflies.

Short Stage Stories.

JOHN DREW's starring tour, under Frohman's management, will open in October, 1892, at Palmer's theater, New York.

ROSE COGHLAN is rehearsing the new play "A Gray Mare," by her brother Charles, who has dropped over from London to see it acted.

BLANCHE WALSH says the costumes that she wears as Queen Elizabeth are exact copies of some that are preserved in the Tower of London.

A NOVELTY from Holland is Mlle. Paulina, a dwarf, 16 years old and only eighteen inches tall. Unlike most monstrosities she is pretty.

THE widow of Spohr, whose "Consecration of Tones" symphony used to be so popular, recently died in Cassel. She was a celebrated pianist in her day.

THEY had Greek songs at a Boston dinner the other day, and Annie Haydn Webster wrote music for them in what she thinks may have been the Greek form.

BRANDER MATHEWS has brought together in a little volume all the available dramatic criticisms of Charles Lamb, to which he has prefixed a pleasant little essay.

COQUELIN, the French comedian, is off on a grand tour of continental Europe, taking with him a dramatic company of twenty members and some portable scenery.

A DRAMATIST from India named Eukradas has named his play "Mritschakatikam," and survives himself, though the play will not. The piece is to be done in German in Berlin.

AMBROISE THOMAS has given up his house on the Mediterranean in order that Queen Victoria, who has hired the adjoining villa, may have more room during her visit in the spring.

IN future the European owners propose to make American managers pay royalties for operas produced. A test case will soon be brought into the courts about "Faust" and "Carmen," both of which belong to Chouders & Son of Paris.

PLAYS in Paris generally begin at 8 o'clock and never finish until about midnight. If they were over earlier the audience would not think that they had received their money's worth of bad air and good acting.

IT is said that George Rignold, who created such a furor throughout the country some sixteen years ago as Henry V. is now a wealthy actor-manager in Australia, and is a good friend to all visiting Americans.

"THE Gray Mare," by George Sims and Cecil Raleigh, seems to have made a hit in London, and judging from current reports is a genuinely amusing farce. Is this another mare than Charles Coghlan's?

HAETTY PIAZZ, the Japanese actor, who has been playing and singing in Germany, will presently appear in Paris. She is said to have a beautiful voice and will undertake the title part in "Lakme."

ONE of the amusing things seen at the theater lately in New York was a gentleman who occupied the time between the acts in reading Talmage's Sunday sermon. He wanted his mountebanks in flocks.

DUNLOP'S Stage News says: "Francis Wilson seems to have worn his welcome threadbare. 'The Merry Monarch's' last run in New York cost him a heap of money and now 'The Lion Tamer's' draught is becoming ragged on the edges."

RICHARD MANSFIELD has chartered for his professional use, at a cost of $300 per week, for the three months of his Pacific tour, the most elaborate private car the Pullman Company has ever constructed. It is not yet completed, but will leave the Chicago shops next month.

It is wonderful how the South is picking up. The boom was slow in coming, but it has spread over all the South, and is visible in every route of travel. Farmers are clearing, refencing and putting up new buildings, villages are spreading out, and towns and cities are pushing enterprises involving large sums and rushing all kinds of business. Every day—and they cheerfully admit it—the sons of the South are becoming more and more imbued with Yankee push and rush, and every day that same enterprise is showing beneficial results. —*M. Quad.*

STYLE is only the frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window, a heavy sash will obscure the light.—*Edmonds.*

HOW TO WIN A HUSBAND

A NOTED WOMAN PLAINLY POINTS THE WAY.

Lots of Things of Interest to Marriageable Maidens—The Widow of Spurgeon—Woman's Greatest Charm—Ever Changing Fashions, Etc.

Directions from "The Duchess."

TO win a husband one must possess the power to make herself agreeable to the opposite sex, writes "The Duchess." She must learn what pleases and what displeases men, and what qualities in a woman will inspire their respect, admiration and love. All men worth having admire gentleness and refinement in women. In all ages the position occupied by woman has given the key to civilization. The higher that position the more the influence of her gentleness has been felt by the opposite sex. The word gentleman did not originate until women were admitted to society on a par with men. A "gentle man" was one whose manners were sufficiently gentle to make him a suitable companion for ladies. Prior to this elevation of woman the wife of a country gentleman in England was seldom more than a good housewife dispensing a rough hospitality to the male guests of her husband, who, in her presence, drank hard, swore harder, talked freely, and pleased her most with the broadest possible compliment to her fair form.

There are few things that a man worth winning would appreciate more in a woman than intelligence. I mean that quick, bright, natural intelligence which learns from everything it sees or hears or reads. Education may be made a powerful help in the winning of a good husband. I do not mean the education that is acquired in boarding schools or "finishing establishments" for young ladies. By education I mean the cultivation and development of the mental powers above all those of observation and comprehension. These may be developed to the highest possible degree by any one who has never learned anything in school save how to read and write. The young woman who has thus cultivated and developed these two great mental powers has made perception intuitive and generalization electrical. She learns instantaneously from everything she sees and hears and mentally photographs everything within the range of her vision. She learns a fact—whether she sees it, hears it or reads it—and generalizes from it as quickly and naturally as a colt runs at play, and her conclusions are as unerring as a bloodhound's scent.

To be attractive to intelligent men a woman should be able to readily comprehend anything that is said. Though she knows nothing of science she need not stare and be silent when a man does understand it is explaining to her a new discovery or theory, for she should be able to mentally grasp his explanation of it. Though she has never looked inside a law-book her power of comprehension has been so developed that she readily understands the statement of a recent case made to her by a young lawyer at an evening party and she shows him that she does, greatly to his gratification. The society of such a woman is instructive and amusing—and therefore attractive—to any man of intelligence, and after having spent an evening with her he feels no disgust or remorse, as he would had the time been spent in simpering platitudes and vapid small-talk. If a woman does not quickly catch his ideas an intellectual man feels that she is not a fit companion for him. All men like to have a woman listen when they talk to her. Close attention to what they say is an implied compliment that all men highly appreciate. Young girls wonder why widows so often win a second husband, while their younger, prettier unmarried female friends still remain single. It is because the widows are accustomed to the society of a husband, and the effort to be a companion to his mind has caused them to form the habit of close attention and ready reply.

Modesty is another quality that all good men admire in women, and the exercise of which, together with that of other admirable qualities, will contribute to the winning of a husband. Even shyness is infinitely preferable in a young woman to forwardness. The young woman entering society with a view to winning a husband should be careful to avoid all approach to flippancy, coarseness and familiarity. Avoid pretension and display. They are immodest and vulgar, whether in dress or anything else. I once dined at the house of a well-known ironmaster of great wealth. Though there were only two or three guests, yet the dinner was served on gold-plate. Such display is vulgar. Just so with woman's dress. The girl who wears in the street a showy dress, appropriate only to a fete; who appears at a small social gathering with a profusion of rich and costly jewelry; who startles a quiet, country village with the fashionable attire of Rotten row; who, in short, is overdressed for any occasion, is immodest and vulgar. So likewise is she who, being a scholar, overwhelms you with Schleiermacher, or quotes to you Homer in the original Greek; or, having a lively wit, pours forth a continuous stream of her own funny sayings and laughs at them herself; or who, being a good singer, sits at the piano for an entire evening; or who, in short, being particularly clever in anything, makes herself prominent, condescends, talks loud or asserts her privileges.

Be careful to avoid all these mistakes, dear girls, if you would win a good husband.

Woman's Greatest Charm.

Sweet looks, sweet speech, sweet smiles, sweet voice, lovely eyes, a comely head, a graceful figure; all these are gifts and graces to be ardently desired. Yet there is one gift which surpasses all the rest. Now, unless you have discovered this already for yourself, dear reader, go to the Royal Academy. You may gaze on four portraits of three women; one is of Lady Hamilton, one of Mrs. Jordan, one of Sophie Arnould. The lovely Emma is a type of rustic beauty at its best—not refined—likely to become coarse. Mrs. Jordan shows behind a charming face intellect, wit, cleverness, and a gentle heart. Sophie Arnould shows greater wit, greater cleverness, and a heart perhaps not so gentle—but in a point of so much delicacy one may be mistaken. On each of these faces there is, in addition—unmistakable—the same quality, rare and wonderful. It is the quality for which we have no other word than witchery. These were all three witches, but instead of being burned at the stake they set fire to every masculine heart that approached them. Oh the noble procession of fair women! Delilah, Bathsheba and her sister-pertary, Helen of Troy, did they hear of each other? —Aspasia, Cleopatra, Diane de Poitiers, Mary Queen of Scots, Nell Gwynne—they were all witches and they all possessed this wonderful indescribable look which proclaims their witchery. Many there are who have it in greater or less degree. Providentially very few know their own power, and are content to bewitch one man alone out of all the world. Walter Besant.

The Widow of Spurgeon.

Apart from her intense piety and great energy, Mrs. Spurgeon is a woman of some accomplishments. She has something of the poet's faculty, and although very rarely reading any work of fiction, has told her friends innumerable little anecdotes indicating the brightness of her imagination. She will relate, for instance, how walking one day with her husband in their grounds at Norwood she came across a skylark's nest in the thick grass, much to their delight. Next day she went to the field to again look at the bird and its tiny eggs. What was her distress to find that the cows had been let loose into the field. "Surely," she thought, "the little nest will be trampled upon and destroy the young." Approaching the spot with trepidation, Mrs. Spurgeon was overjoyed to find that the nest was unhurt; the cows had eaten the grass all around, but as if with some divine instinct had left this spot untouched. Upon such an incident Mrs. Spurgeon would base a sermon as powerful in its way as those of her husband's. Then in her report of the "Book Fund," in miscellaneous contributions to the Sword and Trowel, Mrs. Spurgeon has shown some literary gift, scarcely less marked than the homely taste, the modest art with which she has made the inside of Westwood as beautiful as its outside, and its surroundings as beautiful as to all her husband's adherents appears the character of its mistress.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Toilet Mask.

To make a toilet mask, buy one of the cheap white cotton masks kept at toy shops. It will be stiff and keep in shape well. Lay inside of it a layer of wadding, or two if you wish. Try to make the wadding conform to all the hollows of the mask and baste it securely down. Over all put a covering of thin old linen, tack it here and there all over, keeping it in mask shape; cut an opening for eyes, mouth and nose and bind around all the edges with white tape. On going to bed wet the mask thoroughly in cold water, and lay it on the face. It may not be the most comfortable thing in the world to wear and it takes six weeks to show results, but it will act like a mild though imperceptible blister and leave you with a new skin. A toilet mask such as you can find advertised in many of the papers would cost you $5.

Godly but Inconsistent.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton tells an amusing story of how, when she was a young girl, the women of her church raised money to educate a young man for the ministry. When he had finished at the theological school the young divine returned to his native town and preached his first sermon on the text: "Let your women keep silence in the churches."

The Ground for Her Opinion.

"Mr. Gasket is the most brilliant conversationalist I ever met," exclaimed Miss Flypp.

"I don't see how you know," replied Miss Elder, "for when you monopolized him all last evening I don't believe he said a word, but just nodded his head from time to time."

"Well?" asked the young girl with a surprised look.—Judge.

FRENCH FEMALE CONVICTS.

By Marrying Fellow-Convicts They Can Escape Confinement in Prison.

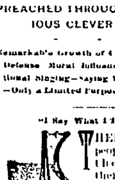
French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more kindness, on the whole, than persons of their class in England, says the Boston Courier. The matrons and wardresses are Augustine nuns, whose rule, though firm, is gentler, more merciful, and more steadfastly equitable than that of lay women could be. The female convicts are allowed the same privilege as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen. Those of them who are young also enjoy a privilege not granted to female convicts in other countries—that of having husbands provided for them by the State—only these husbands must be of convicts. Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel minded to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make an application to that effect through the Governor. Elderly women are always very prompt in making such applications, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life and the pretty ones are certain to be put on the Governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced. The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions the Government transports them, gives them a decent outfit, and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are so arranged for them by the Governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from; and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. Of course, if the girl positively declares that none of the aspirant bridegrooms submitted to her inspection has met with her approval the Governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by warders, free settlers, or time-expired soldiers and sailors instead of by convicts. In such cases the Government can assent to a marriage only on condition that the female convict's free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket-of-leave man and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders, and there is no instance on record of a man having refused to comply with these conditions when once he has fallen in love.

SHORT SUNDAY SERMONS

PREACHED THROUGH THE VARIOUS CLEVER PENS.

Remarkable Growth of Christianity—Self Defense—Moral Influence of Congregational Singing—Saying What We Think—Only a Limited Purpose.

"I Say What I Think."



THERE is a class of people who pride themselves on their honesty and frankness because, as they tell us, they "say just what they think," throwing out their opinions right and left, just as they happen to feel, no matter where they may strike or whom they may wound. This boasted frankness, however, is not honesty, but is rather miserable impertinence and reckless cruelty. We have no right to say what we think unless we think kindly and lovingly; no right to unload our jealousies, envies, bad humors and miserable spites upon the hearts of our neighbors. If we must be bad tempered we should at least keep our ugliness locked up in our own breasts and not let it out to wound the feelings and mar the happiness of others. If we must speak out our dislikes and prejudices and wretched feelings, let us go into our own room and lock the door and close the windows, so that no ear but our own shall hear the hateful words. If any man seemeth religious, or even morally decent, and bridleth not his tongue, that man's religion is vain and his character is unprincipled and base.

Congregational Singing.

The effective moral influence of congregational singing, reviving the familiar religious lessons learned in youth, cannot be easily over-estimated. It would be sufficient confirmation of the assertion merely to indicate the fact that certainly a strong incentive to virtue and a strong repressive agency against vice is the present memory of the lessons of religion learned in the time of childhood. A mother's lessons of virtue have often survived the wreck of all other memories of youth, and have exercised their potency in the stress of temptation, when the laborious inculcation of morals by the schoolmaster failed of its proper effect. Anything that can bring back vividly, and, indeed almost necessarily, by a strong association of ideas, the bracing, healthy atmosphere of past innocence, it is so far a reasonable aid to the grown man in his efforts to preserve virtue, or, if it be unhappily lost, to recover it. But eminently such a healthy influence would be the singing of those very melodies which, grateful in childhood, need never lose their charm in after years, and which, wedded to a text of simple fervor and tender piety or of clear explanation of some doctrinal truth, would reassert the old familiar lessons of devotion and instructions.

Are Universalists Increasing?

Prominent members of the Universalist Church admitted recently that the societies of that denomination in this city were undoubtedly diminishing. They ascribed their gradual loss to the infusion of liberal ideas into churches of other denominations. "Many think that the work of the Universalist Church is accomplished," said the wife of a prominent Universalist minister recently. "My husband does not think so, however. He believes that there is yet a great work to do. It is perhaps true that since the death of Rev. Mr. Chapin there has been a noticeable weakening of the Universalist ranks in New York, but the causes are obvious. Below Fourteenth street few churches of any denomination are self-supporting, and the spread of liberalism has lessened the accessions to the societies in the upper part of the city."—New York Tribune.

The Growth of Christianity.

If we sum up the encouragements to hope founded on the success of Christian work the figures are as follows:

Three centuries after Christ there were 5,000,000 Christians.

Eight centuries after Christ there were 30,000,000 Christians.

Ten centuries after Christ there were 50,000,000 Christians.

Fifteen centuries after Christ there were 100,000,000 Christians.

Eighteen centuries after Christ there were 174,000,000 Christians.

Now there are 450,000,000 Christians.

The followers of the three religions, confucianism, buddhism, and taoism, all combined, are less in numbers than the Christians alone.

Including the latest division of Africa among the European powers, about four-fifths of the land of the world is under Christian control.—United States Army Chaplain.

Self-Defense.

The following suggestive little dialogue appears in the Home Companion. A touch of surprise tends to fix the attention, and so to assist the memory.

"Do you think it would be wrong for me to learn the noble art of self defense?" a religiously inclined young man inquired of his pastor.

"Certainly not," answered the minister. "I learned it in my youth myself, and I have found it of great value during my life."

"Indeed, sir! Did you learn the old English system or Sullivan's system?"

"Neither. I learned Solomon's system."

"Solomon's system?"

"Yes; you will find it laid down in the first verse of the fifteenth chapter of Proverbs: 'A soft answer turneth away wrath.' It is the best system of self-defence of which I have ever heard."

Would be Called a Drunkard.

A little girl who had been brought up in our Sunday-school, saw her father going out to a saloon. She asked him why he was going there that evening. He with an oath, asked if her mother had sent her to him. She said: "No, papa, but if you go there much more as you have done, all the little girls on the street will say, 'Your papa is only a drunkard.' I had rather, papa, you should bury be than that." "Daughter," he said, "I will play checkers with you to-night." That man's house has become a Bethel, and the little girl's father, whom she turned from the public house, set such an example that one of his old friends was won, and both are now entertained the household prayer-meeting.—Rev. Graham Taylor.

Good name for a matrimonial agency: The match box.

ROOT & CO.

BLACK CASCADE SILKS

Silks are moving right rapidly—there's no mistake about it—you are going to see more silk dresses on the streets this Spring than you have for many years back.

BLACK CASCADE SILKS

In offering you Cascade Black Silks, We are not talking about a make that has never been tried—we have tested these

Black Cascade Silks

Thoroughly for years and they have never given anything but perfect satisfaction.

They will not Crack or Split and are unequalled by any make of Silk in the world. You are safe in buying them.

A very great variety of new fancy weaves showen for the first time, are now opened at the store.

At the Silk Counters, some pretty Silks for

LADIES SHIRT WAISTS.

THE ✦ NEW ✦ YORK ✦ STORE.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—For Indiana: Fair weather Sunday morning, probably showers Sunday evening, colder by Sunday night, southerly winds shifting to easterly.

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr and Mrs Albert Miller, of Wayne Trace, a son.

Miss Tracy Guild entertained the T M C C at lunch yesterday.

Gustav Berghoff returned yesterday from a business trip to Chicago.

D K Crighton returned last evening from a three weeks' sojourn in Chicago.

The ladies of the English Lutheran church gave a nice social last evening.

Mrs A G Estry, of South Broadway, is the guest of relatives at Van Wert.

Dr John Drewitt, of the seventh ward, says he will be a candidate for coroner.

Misses Kate Weisner and Lizzie Buzzy are the guests of Mr and Mrs John Skiles at Huntington.

Charles Nole and Berne Trentman were the guests of Misses Anna Smith Rosa Meibers this week at Decatur.

Miss Grary Gibson, of 92 West Jefferson street, left today for New Haven to spend Sunday with Miss Anna Welling.

Dr Maurice Rosenthal will probably take the office rooms of the late Dr A J Laubach, over Frankenstein's drug store.

Jacob Feschter, who recently purchased eight lots in the electric addition from R. L. Romy, intends to build seven houses thereon.

Mr and Mrs Clark who were the guests for several weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Will Douglas, left for their mountain home in the Adirondacks.

Officer George Swain, of the patrol station, is quite ill with an attack of la grippe, and Officer Fletcher holds the lines in the patrol wagon temporarily.

Dr John Schilling, of St Louis, Mo., is in the city the guest of his brother, Dr Carl Schilling. He may conclude to take up his permanent residence in Fort Wayne.

J. S. Werstbaugher, a barber at 192 Calhoun street, has patented a screw apparatus for curling ladies' and children's bangs and begins to manufacture them at once.

The house of R L. Romy, at 157 Ewing street, was damaged to the extent of $50 by fire at an early hour this morning. The blaze started in the kitchen, to which quarter it was confined.

The Sons of Columbus grand council, of this city, has received good reports from the newly organized branch at St. Cloud, Minn. Steps are now being taken to organize a branch at Dayton, O.

The Huntington Democrat says "Miss Birdie Richie, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city yesterday evening and will be the guest of Miss Grace Murray over Sunday. She attended the select dance in Bippus' hall last evening.

Miss Bertha Gruber and Helen Rustetter entertained at a progressive party Thursday evening. Boards were kept going until twelve, when refreshments were served. John Collins became the winner of the first prize, a beautiful bouquet of roses, and Miss Gimple the booby prize, a pair of jacks.

Wayne lodge F and A M will confer the third degree this evening.

Hon George W Shaw, a prominent attorney of Huntington, is in the city today.

Mrs C Burchard, mother of George Burchard of the Fitt [illegible] shop, is quite ill.

H A Vogel of Meriden Conn is circulating among friends and relatives in the city.

Miss Alice Cottingham and Mrs O Warner, of Chicago, are visiting relatives and friends in this city.

A large number of the delegates answered roll call last evening at the meeting of the Trades and Labor council after the reading of the minutes and the obligation of a number of new delegates. Mr Duffy reported that P J Kennedy, of Indianapolis, could be secured to deliver a labor speech on Monday March 28, and the council ordered that Mr Kennedy be engaged. He is one of the three speakers elected at the last meeting of the Indiana federation of trades and labor unions to deliver speeches throughout Indiana as official representatives of that organization. On and after April 1, 1892 the council ordered the Labor Herald sent to all organized workingmen connected with the unions that belong to the council.

Last evening a "necktie" party was given at the home of Clara Haslom, 36 Baker street, where the evening was spent in games and dancing. At 12 o'clock a delicious supper was served, after which the young men engaged in hemming the young ladies' aprons. Two prizes were given and won by J Sible for the best sewing, and John Seabold for poorest sewing. Those in attendance were: Misses Mary Braden, Viola Shreck, Belle Zwahlen, Susie Lepper, Ella Rahl, Carrie Houser, Mary Dolan, Edna Montgomery, Emma Jackson, Anna Dugan, Minnie Phelps, Lizzie Dugan, Nota Bailey. Messrs Henry Kohlmeyer, Henry Rippe, George Kohlmeyer, John Kohlmeyer, Grant Strock, Henry Peek, Jesse Braden, Elmer Poulson, John Seabold, J Sible, George Blaney, J. Fry, D W Burk, A M Kilgore, L B Hushour, James Lanigan.

This gossip is taken from the Monroeville Breeze: "Miss Kate Favore, of Fort Wayne, spent a few days last week in this section visiting relatives and friends.—Mrs Hester Peckham, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mundorff, this week.—Mrs. W. P. Smith and children, of Fort Wayne, was the guest of parents Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parker, over Sunday last.—Miss Helen Heller, of Fort Wayne, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Niezer, over Sunday last."

Wrenched Out of Shape.

Joints enlarged and contorted by rheumatism are among the penalties for allowing this obstinate malady to gain full headway. Always is it dangerous from its liability to attack the vitals—invariably is it agonizing. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has in nothing more clearly asserted its supremacy to the ordinary remedies for this malady than in its power to expel the rheumatic virus completely from the blood. It is safe, too, while colchicum, veratrum and mineral poisons prescribed for it are not. The efficacy of the Bitters as a cleanser of the circulation is also conspicuously shown where the poison of miasma infects the vital fluid, or where it is contaminated with bile. Constipation, dyspepsia, "la grippe," kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility are also removed by it. The convalescing and the aged and the infirm derive much benefit from its use.

Our new Boys' and Children's Department greets you with the finest productions of the tailor's art in spring clothing for the young folks. We present an assortment unequalled in Goods, Style and Price. You are cordially invited to inspect same. We promise to show you, in Children's wear, magnificent fitting garments in variety of makes at prices that will commend them to you. Our Boys' Suits are handsomely fashioned—made from hundreds of different styles of woolens. We are sure to please you; have placed remarkable low prices on these goods. Particular attention is called to our line of Confirmation Suits.

FRIEND'S ENTERPRISE,
Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Tuesday, March 15.

First Appearance in Ft. Wayne of

MARGARET MATHER!

Assisted by OTIS SKINNER and an Especial Company in

A DOUBLE COMEDY BILL!

The London Lyceum Theatre Success, By special arrangement with Miss Ellen Terry.

Nance ✣ Oldfield!

By Charles Reade

And James Sheridan Knowles Comedy,

THE LOVE CHASE

Miss Mather Appears in Both Plays

Sale of seats Saturday at 10. Parquet and 3 rows circle, $1.00. Rear circle 75c. Balcony, 50c

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, First Time here.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPRESENTATIVE.

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JOHN BEIGELER.

ED SENTINEL: I am a candidate for representative to the state legislature, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9. Kindly announce the same through your paper. A. H. BITTINGER

SHERIFF

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9. EDWARD F. CLAUSMEIER.

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9. WM. A. MELCHING.

ED. SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 2. THOMAS MANNIX.

COMMISSIONER.

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for commissioner of Allen county from the First district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9, 1892. JASPER W. JONES, Jackson Township.

SURVEYOR

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention April 9. CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

ED. SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention April 9th. FRANK J. LORDIER.

CORONER

ED. SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9th. Dr. M. HARROD.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the thirty-eighth judicial district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of April 9, 1892. N. D. DOUGHMAN.

ED. SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination for the office of prosecuting attorney of the Thirty-eighth judicial district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9, 1892. PHIL B. COLERICK

NOTICE—

To owners of property abutting upon the alley between Jefferson and Washington street from Webster street to Ewing street.

Upon Wayne street from Hanna to Hanover street.

Upon the alley between Wayne and Washington street from the sewer now constructed to Ewing street.

Upon the east side of Fairfield avenue from Duryea street to Creighton avenue.

Upon the east side of Fairfield avenue, abutting on lot 12, Hoagland and Williams streets.

Upon the east side of Fox street from Taylor to DeWald street.

Upon the west side of Fox street from Taylor street to Walnut street.

Upon the west side of Calhoun street from Creighton avenue to Suttenfield street.

Upon the west side of Warsaw street from Suttenfield street to Pontiac street.

Upon the west side of Fairfield avenue from Walnut street to Poplar street.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the common council has by resolution declared a necessity to exist for the said improvements in the manner and form hereinafter stated.

And for the purpose of giving you and each of you and all others interested therein an opportunity to be heard and make any and all objections you may desire as to the necessity for the making and construction of said improvement the council has ordered a meeting of a special committee thereof to be held in the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, March 21, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., to hear your said objections and to report the same to the common council of which you will all take due notice.

The nature and character of each particular improvement is as follows:

A 15-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections be constructed in the alley between Washington and Jefferson streets, from the brick sewer on Webster street to Ewing street.

A 15-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections be constructed in the alley between Washington and Jefferson streets from the 15-inch sewer now constructed in said alley to the West line of Ewing street.

The sidewalk on the east side of Fairfield avenue, from Duryea street to Creighton avenue, be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalk on the east side of Fairfield avenue, abutting on lot 12, Hoagland and Williams's addition, be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalk on the east side of Fox street, from Taylor street to DeWald street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 4 feet.

The sidewalk on the west side of Fox street from Taylor street to Walnut street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 4 feet.

The sidewalk on the west side of Calhoun street, from Creighton avenue to Suttenfield street, be graded to a width of 12 feet and relay the brick sidewalk to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalk on the west side of Warsaw street, from Suttenfield street to Pontiac street, be graded to a width of 12 feet and paved with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalk on the west side of Fairfield avenue from Walnut street to Poplar street, be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

Wayne street, from the east line of Hanna street to the west line of Hanover street, to a width of 32 feet, be graded and paved with vitrified paving brick, on a foundation of broken stone 6 inches deep after rolling, and a cushion coat of sand two inches deep, and curb with stone curbing both sides of said street with stone cutting 4 inches thick and 18 inches wide.

By order of the common council.

RUDY C. REINEWALD, City Clerk.

NOTICE—

To owners of property abutting upon the east side of Broadway abutting on lots 15 and 16 McMakin's addition.

Upon the west side of Fulton street from Main street to Superior street.

Upon the north side of Brackenridge street from the west line of Sturgis' addition to Fulton street.

Upon the east side of Oakland street from Spring street to Huffman street.

Upon the south side of Superior street from Fulton street to Jackson street.

Upon Third street from the west line of Clark's addition to Saint Marys avenue.

Upon the west side of Fairfield avenue from Brackenridge street to the first alley south of Pritchard street.

Upon the west side of Broadway from Shawnee run to the Wabash railroad.

Upon the west side of Calhoun street from Williams street to Creighton avenue.

Upon the south side of Madison street abutting lots 247, 248 and 249 Hanna's addition.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the common council has by resolution declared a necessity to exist for the said improvements in the manner and form herein after stated.

And for the purpose of giving you and each of you and all others interested therein an opportunity to be heard and make any and all objections you may desire as to the necessity for the making and construction of said improvement, the common council has ordered a meeting of the special committees thereof to be held in the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 11th day of April, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to hear your said objections and report the same to the common council, of which you will all take due notice.

The nature and character of each particular improvement is as follows:

The sidewalks on the east side of Broadway, abutting on lots 15 and 16, McMakin's addition, be graded to a width of 10 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Fulton street, from Main street to Superior street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the north side of Brackenridge street, from the west line of Sturgis' addition, to Fulton street, be graded to a width of 6 feet and relay the brick sidewalk to a width of 4 feet.

The sidewalks on the east side of Oakland street, from Spring street to Huffman street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the south side of Superior street, from Fulton street to Jackson street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and relay and pave with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Fairfield avenue, from Brackenridge street to the first alley south of Pritchard street, be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalks on both sides of Third street, from the west line of Clark's addition to St. Mary's avenue, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Broadway, from Shawnee run to the Wabash railroad, be graded to a width of 10 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Calhoun street, from Williams street to Creighton avenue, be graded to a width of 10 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet. All brick sidewalks now to the proper grade will be exempt from this resolution.

The sidewalks on the south side of Madison street abutting on lots 249, 248 and 247, Hanna's addition, be graded to a width of 12 feet and paved with brick to a width of 6 feet.

By order of the Common Council.

RUDY C. REINEWALD, City Clerk.

March 12, 19, 26

NOTICE TO PRINTERS—

Sealed proposals will be received by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne on Tuesday, March 22, 1892, for the printing and publishing of all the council proceedings in pamphlet form and furnishing the city clerk with one hundred copies of such meeting.

Specimens of the character of the work required can be seen at the city clerk's office. All bids must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond.

The council reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. MEYER, JR., Chairman Committee on Printing.

March 12, 19.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne at the council chamber until Tuesday the 22d of March, 1892, for the following work:

For constructing a 15 inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections in the alley between DeWald street and Creighton avenue from the west line of Barr street to the alley between Lafayette street and Barr street.

For constructing a 12 inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections in the alley between Lafayette street and Barr street from DeWald street to Creighton avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer where all information concerning the work may be had.

The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the common council.

P. M. RANDALL, City Civil Engineer.

SPRING STYLES!

Which are New, Nobby and the very latest patterns.

—IN—

Suitings,

Overcoatings,

Trowserings,

Fancy Vestings.

RABUS

MERCHANT TAILOR!

16 West Berry St.

Give Ear!

To our story and you will hear something in regard to

FINE TROUSERS!

That will be largely to your advantage. We have just completed our annual inventory and find that we have some 400 odd pairs of men's fine pants (only one or two pair of a kind) and we want to clean them up with a rush.

$3.40.

Is the price we have placed on them and gentlemen there is not one pair in the entire lot but what are honestly worth $5 and the large majority of them are good values at $6 and $7.

If you're in need of a pair of pants, step in and look them over and if we have your size you'll be sure to buy.

For this week also, we offer special values in Boys' and Children's Pants.

Sam, Pete & Max.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

(Pixley & Long Block, East Berry Street.)

New Spring Dress Goods!

A Magnificent Display

Of choice and elegant effects, in all the leading materials.

We invite **Special Attention** to the beautiful assortment of all the latest shades in new weaves of

Bedford Cords,

Rayetine Cords,

Wool Chevrons,

Matlasse Crepon,

Henrietta Cloth,

Foule Serge,

Etc., Etc.

It is beyond doubt the finest line of medium priced Dress Goods ever shown in this city. You can't afford to miss seeing them before making your selection for the season.

One Price to All.

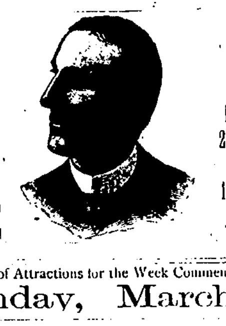
BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

GEARY'S MUSEUM

OPEN EVERY Afternoon and Evening. Admission 10c. 10c 10c.



STAGE Performance 2:15, 7:30 & 9 Admission 10c. 10c. 10c

List of Attractions for the Week Commencing

Monday, March 14.

CURIO HALL.

THE GREAT MIND READER

Curio Hall. — Stage No. 1.	Curio Hall. — Stage No. 2.
Return date of the Marvel, Master - Eddie - Abbott! The prince of prestidigiteurs. Only 8 years of age. His equal not on earth. This little gentleman will appear in a new and novel act	LEO MORLEY.
Prof. H. J Abbott, Eccentric Comedian, originator of Gumbo Comedy.	Fata Morgana

THEATRE—STAGE NO. 3.

GEARY'S + STOCK + COMPANY!

FIRST THREE DAYS.	LAST THREE DAYS.
John Brougham's Powerful Drama, Lottery of LIFE! The comedy romance and sensation in the great lottery of life. See the great ship scene in the last act	Spectacular Production, MONTE CRISTO! Act 1. "I am innocent!" Act 2. "The world is mine!" Act 3. "One!" Act 4. "Two!" Act 5. "Three!" "Peace on earth, good will to man!" Grand transformation and final tableux, "The Flight of Aurora," by Griffith Morgan. Friday March 18—Benefit fund Fort Wayne Lodge 116 K. P. Spectacular production, "Monte Cristo."

Coming March 21.

LADIES' FANCY NEEDLE WORK EXHIBIT.

Ten handsome prizes. Articles must be presented by Saturday, March 19.

BOYS, GIRLS.

A season ticket to "Geary's World's Museum," to the boy or girl getting the largest number of cancelled postage stamps, the one getting the second highest number will be given twenty admission tickets, and the third highest fifteen tickets. Save all the cancelled stamps you get hold of, and have your friend help you. All entrees must be in by Wednesday noon, March 16th. Decision and prizes given at the matinee St Patrick's day. The buisness houses in the city receive thousands of these stamps every day, which can be had for the asking. So have them save them for you and get all you can. Every cancelled postage stamp competitor will get a first-class ticket anyway.

Sugars Have Advanced All Around 1-2c in New York.

But having a large stock on hand we are enabled to sell at the old prices:
Standard Granulated, 4½c lb
Crushed and Powdered, 4½c lb
Standard White C, 4c lb
Choice Brown, 3c lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Blood poisoned by diphtheria, the grip, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., is made pure and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR SALE—Half interest in a first-class saloon. Little money required. Address J. L. B., SENTINEL Office.

Fine Sport.

Sportsmen who are in search of fine hunting for ducks, should not fail to visit Willvale, Ind. Nickel Plate agents are authorized to sell excursion tickets at special rates.

POSITION WANTED.—Retoucher. A Young lady wishes situation in large gallery as retoucher. First class. Address, Room 84, HERMITAGE BUILDING, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Keep your system in a healthy condition by using Lincoln Tea and it will prevent La Grippe. For sale by all Druggists.

Nothing but the purest soap, water, starch and blue are used at Fort Wayne Steam Laundry, 46 West Main street. All the latest improved appliances for doing first class work without injury to the fabric are used. Phone 382.

W. B PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

Typewriter for Sale.

No. 2 Remington Typewriter for sale very cheap, nearly new, latest improvements, mounted on black walnut folding desk. W. R. KIMBALL, Wayne Hotel. 8-6t

You simply can't get around it. That G. & J. Pneumatic is great. A. C. Katt sells it.

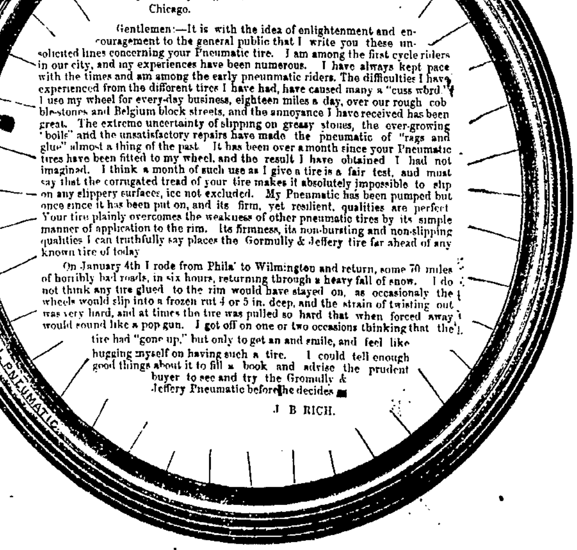
SPECIAL WRITING LESSONS—The International Business College has arranged to give a course of lessons in penmanship for the benefit of the pupils of the various schools, and others who wish to improve their style of handwriting. First lesson will be given on Monday, 14th inst., commencing at 4 10 p. m., and the course will be continued for six weeks. Time each day, 4:10 p. m. until 5 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. First-class instruction guranteed. A splendid opportunity. Don't miss it. Tuition fee very low. 8-5t

Wanted. Ten first-class dressmakers. Apply to Mrs. L. A. Worch, 22 West Washington street, after 7 p. m. 10t2

GREAT SIR!—DISTINCTFULLY GREAT!

THE AMERICAN RAMBLER BYCYCLES! ✢ ✢ ✢

✢ ✢ ✢ BEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS!



IN BOYS' GIRLS' AND LADIES'! Convertable and Diamond Frames, to Suit All.

In Cushion, Inflated Cushion and Pneumatic Tires.

A. C. KATT SELLS THEM! Catalogues Now Ready!